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Abſtract of "an act for making a Road from St Bernard's ſtreet in the Town of Leith, to the foot of Leith Walk, in the county of Edinburgh; and for widening and enlarging certain Streets in the city of Edinburgh, and the Avenues leading to the ſame; and for amending two ſeveral acts paſſed, relative to the ſaid City, 25° and 26° Geo. III."

WHEREAS, by the great increaſe of trade and navigation in the port of Leith, it is become neceſſary to widen and improve the roads leading to the ſame, and to purchaſe houſes and areas for that purpoſe:

And whereas by reaſon of the late enlargement and great extent of the city of Edinburgh, and increaſe of inhabitants, it is become neceſſary to widen and improve certain ſtreets, and alſo the intended communication between the Lawn Market and Prince's Street, and the road between Briſto Port and Lothian Road, and other roads lying to the weſtward of the city:

Be it therefore enacted, That the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, ſhall have power to agree with the owners and occupiers of ſuch houſes, grounds, and areas, as may be neceſſary for making a road from St Bernard's Street in Leith, to the foot of Leith

Walk, forty feet in breadth, occupying a part of the eaſt ſide of South Leith church-yard.

That the Lord Provoſt, &c. ſhall have power to agree with the owners and occupiers of the houſes, ſhops, and areas ſituated in Edinburgh, bounded by North Bridge-ſtreet on the eaſt, the ſtair leading from the ſaid ſtreet into Mill's ſquare on the north, the High ſtreet on the ſouth, and the entry leading from the ſaid ſtreet into Mill's ſquare, and the area thereof, on the weſt.

That the Lord Provoſt, &c. ſhall have power to agree with the owners and occupiers of the houſes, ſhops, and areas, upon the north ſide of the Lawn Market, ſituated between Morocco's cloſe on the weſt, the eaſt ſide of Dunbar's cloſe, or the ſtone tenement belonging to William Young writer in Edinburgh, on the eaſt, the High ſtreet on the ſouth, and the back lane leading from the ſouth arch of the north Bridge to the Caſtlehill on the north.

That the Lord Provoſt, &c. ſhall have power to agree with the owners and occupiers of the houſes, ſhops, grounds, and areas fronting the High ſtreet and the Triſon, between Forreſter's wynd and the Church and Parliament Houſe, as far ſouth as the head of Henderſon's or the New ſtairs, and in a line weſt from the head of theſe ſtairs to Forreſter's wynd, including the tenement at the head of Forreſter's wynd, and alſo the tenement and area on the ſouth of the council chamber.

That the Lord Provoſt, &c. ſhall have power to purchaſe the whole of the aforeſaid grounds, houſes, ſhops, and areas, at ſuch prices as ſhall be agreed on by them and the owners and occupiers reſpectively; and to order the houſes to be pulled down, and the grounds and areas to be employed in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper, for the purpoſes herein before mentioned.

That the Lord Provoſt, &c. ſhall have power to agree with the owners and occupiers of the houſes and areas on both ſides of the road leading from Brillo Port to Lothian road, at or near Lawrieſton, and at or near the road between the weſt end of Portſburgh and the toll-bar at Wrights Houſes, and to purchaſe the ſame at ſuch prices as ſhall be agreed upon; and to order the houſes to be pulled down, and the ground and areas to be employed in widening and making the ſaid road more commodious, in ſuch manner as the Lord Provoſt, &c. with conſent of the truſtees for the high roads within the county of Edinburgh, ſhall think proper.

Provided always, That if all the owners, &c. of the houſes in Mill's ſquare bounded as aforeſaid ſhall, on or before Jan. 1. 1788, enter into bond to the Lord Provoſt, &c. on their own charges to take down and rebuild their houſes, on or before Jan. 1. 1789, at any diſtance not leſs than fourteen feet back from the preſent line of north Bridge-ſtreet where narroweſt, ſo as the ſaid ſtreet may be at leaſt fifty feet wide; and that the houſes ſo to be rebuilt, ſhall be built in a line with the front of the poſt-office and other new houſes adjoining thereto; and that the back front of the ſaid houſes towards the ſquare ſhall be in a line with each other; and that the ſaid houſes ſhall not be higher than allowed by the laws now in force for regulating buildings within borough, the ſaid proprietors ſhall have power ſo to do, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

That the owners of the other houſes in Mill's ſquare ſhall not be at liberty to prevent the ſaid new buildings from incroaching fourteen feet backwards on the area of the ſquare, by reaſon of their having a right of ſervitude thereon, or of their windows or lights being thereby injured, or upon any other account whatſoever; the ſaid extenſion not being more than fourteen feet from the weſt wall of the preſent building on the eaſt ſide of the area of the ſquare; and that the entry by the foreſaid ſtair on the north ſide of the ſquare, be at leaſt eight feet wide; and that any buildings to be erected by the Lord Provoſt, &c. in room of thoſe now ſtanding in Bull's cloſe, ſhall be raiſed no higher than twelve feet above the level of the high ſtreet.

That if the proprietors of the houſes on the north ſide of Mill's ſquare ſhall think themſelves injured by the ſaid new buildings incroaching on the area of the ſquare, they ſhall be intitled to ſuch recompence in money for ſuch damage as ſhall be awarded to them, by a jury to be called for that purpoſe in manner herein after mentioned.

[Here follow ſeveral clauſes, impowering corporations, tutors, &c. to diſpoſe

poſe of their property to the Lord Provoſt, &c. with directions for appointing juries to value the houſes and grounds.] The act then proceeds:

And whereas, in conſequence of the purchaſes of houſes and areas which the Lord Provoſt, &c. are impowered to make by virtue of this act, they will be poſſeſſed of ſome pieces of ground over and above what may be neceſſary for the purpoſes before mentioned; be it therefore further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for them from time to time to let, ſell, or diſpoſe of ſuch parcels of ground as they ſhall find moſt advantageous, to ſuch perſons as may be willing to agree for or purchaſe the ſame, and that either by private bargain or public auction, as they ſhall think proper; and alſo to ſell or diſpoſe of the materials of any houſes which the Lord Provoſt, &c. ſhall cauſe to be demoliſhed as aforeſaid.

And whereas by an act 25° Geo. III. "for opening an eaſy communication from the High ſtreet of Edinburgh to the country ſouthward," &c. it is enacted, That as ſoon as the communication and bridge to the ſouth ſhall be completed to the north end of Nicolſon's ſtreet; and as ſoon as the parcels of ground therein mentioned ſhall be diſpoſed of by the truſtees thereby appointed, the ſaid truſtees are required to balance their books, and if there ſhall be any ſum of money in their hands, or due to them, or feu-duties undiſpoſed of, the truſtees, or any ſix or more of them, are thereby required to apply ſuch ſum of money or feu-duties in the firſt place towards paving Nicolſon's ſtreet, and the reſidue towards erecting buildings in the univerſity of Edinburgh: And it is thereby further enacted, That in caſe the truſtees ſhall not have funds ſufficient for making the ſaid bridge and communication to the north end of Nicolſon's ſtreet, and that any ſum ſhall be due to them at balancing their books as aforeſaid, they were intitled to be repaid the ſame by the proprietors of the city of Edinburgh, South and North Leith, Canongate, and Pleaſance, and of the Eight Diſtricts on the ſouth ſide of the city, and in default of payment were authoriſed to levy the ſame, but only to the amount of ten per cent. of one year's valued rent of their reſpective poſſeſſions, in manner particularly mentioned in ſaid act:

And whereas, by another act 26° Geo. III. "for widening ſeveral ſtreets in the city of Edinburgh," &c. after reciting the foreſaid act 25° Geo. III. it was enacted, That the truſtees for making the bridge over the Cowgate, in whatever ſituation their funds may be, or whether there ſhall be a deficiency or not, ſhall have power to collect from the foreſaid proprietors, a ſum not exceeding ten per cent. of one year's valued rent, as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained for payment of the land tax; and that the truſtees ſhall account for, and make payment of the ſame to the Lord Provoſt, &c. after deducting ſuch part thereof as ſhall be due to the truſtees at balancing their books in manner aforeſaid, to be applied by the ſaid Lord Provoſt, &c. for widening the High ſtreet, and taking away the Luckenbooths, the Priſon, and Weigh houſe, and to no other purpoſe whatever; but the Lord Provoſt, &c. are only intitled to purchaſe the Luckenbooths, and pull them down, with the Priſon and Weigh houſe, when a new priſon or bridewell, or houſe of induſtry for the city of Edinburgh ſhall be begun to be built:

And whereas ſeveral of the purpoſes of the before recited acts of the 25th and 26th Geo. III. would be more effectually anſwered, if the Lord Provoſt, &c. were intitled to take away the Luckenbooths before the new priſon and bridewell ſhall be begun to be built, &c. be it therefore enacted, That the Lord Provoſt, &c. ſhall from the paſſing of this act have power to purchaſe and take away the Luckenbooths, as ſoon as conveniently may be, in the manner directed in ſaid act of 26th Geo. III.; and that after payment of the expence thereof the Lord Provoſt, &c. ſhall be impowered to apply any ſum remaining in their hands of the money to be paid to them by the truſtees to the extent of 1500 l. Sterling, for the purpoſe of draining the Meadow; and the reſidue for the purpoſe of widening North Bridge ſtreet, and taking away the tenements at Mill's ſquare, any thing in the before-recited acts notwithſtanding.

And in order to enable the Lord Provoſt, &c. to take away the Luckenbooths, drain the Meadow, widen the entry to the North Bridge, and remove the Priſon and Weigh houſe, and in order that the payment of the foreſaid ten per cent. may be more eaſy and conve-

nient to the heritors; be it enacted, That along with the firſt four years land-tax for the city, &c. there ſhall be levied from the proprietors two and a half per cent. of the valued rent, according as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained for payment of the land-tax, in each of the aforeſaid four years; and the ſame ſhall be paid, free of all deduction, to the truſtees for the ſouth communication, who are to pay it to the Lord Provoſt, &c. or ſuch part thereof as they ſhall find will not be required for completing the purpoſes of the two before recited acts.

And whereas the ſaid truſtees were required to balance their books, and apply the monies in their hands in manner before mentioned; and whereas ſeveral of the purpoſes of the act of 25th Geo. III. may not be effected at the time preſcribed for balancing as aforeſaid; and whereas the powers of the truſtees were enlarged by the act of 26th Geo. III.; be it therefore enacted, That the truſtees ſhall not be required to balance their books, and apply the monies in their hands, until the whole purpoſes in the foreſaid two recited acts ſhall be complete, ſo far as the truſtees ſhall incline to execute the ſame; any thing in the before-recited acts to the contrary notwithſtanding.

That this act, in ſo far as it relates to the purchaſing of houſes or grounds, ſhall continue in force until Jan. 1. 1797, and to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament.

That this ſhall be deemed a public act.

WHEN the Bill was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, it contained ſeveral clauſes impowering the Magiſtrates to purchaſe houſes and grounds in Leith, for the purpoſe of enlarging the harbour, and enabling them to borrow L. 30,000 for that purpoſe, and eſtabliſhing regulations for levying the ſhore-dues, &c. It likewiſe contained a clauſe for augmenting the city guard with a corporal and twenty additional private men to each of the three companies, and for levying L. 775 for their ſupport. Theſe clauſes were, however, ſtruck out in the Houſe of Commons, on account of the oppoſition they met with.

Account of CUBBEER BURR, *the remarkable* BANIAN TREE.

SIR, *June* 4.

I Send you a ſhort account of Cubbeer Burr, the celebrated Banian tree, near Baroche in the Eaſt Indies; a ſixteenth part of which, with a view on the river Nerbedda, is now exhibiting at Somerſet-houſe, No. 446.

The Banian tree, or Indian fig, is, perhaps, the moſt beautiful of Nature's productions in the genial climate, where ſhe ſports with the greateſt profuſion and variety. Some of theſe trees are of amazing ſize and vaſt extent, as they are continually increaſing, and, contrary to moſt other things in animal and vegetable life, they ſeem to be exempted from decay. Every branch from the main body throws out its own roots; at firſt, in ſmall tender fibres, ſeveral yards from the ground, theſe continually grow thicker until they reach the ſurface; and there ſtriking in, they increaſe to large trunks, and become parent-trees, ſhooting out new branches from the top: theſe in time ſuſpend their roots, which, ſwelling into trunks, produce other branches; thus continuing in a ſtate of progreſſion as long as the earth, the firſt parent of them all, contributes her ſuſtenance.

The Hindoos are peculiarly fond of the Banian tree; they look upon it as an emblem of the Deity, from its long duration, its out-ſtretching arms, and overſhadowing beneficence; they almoſt pay it divine honours, and

"Find a fane in every ſacred grove."

Near theſe trees the moſt eſteemed pagodas are generally erected; under their ſhade the Brahmins ſpend their lives in religious ſolitude; and the natives of all caſts and tribes are fond of recreating in the cool receſſes, beautiful walks, and lovely viſtas of this umbrageous canopy, impervious to the hotteſt beams of a tropical ſun.

Cubbeer Burr, the tree now exhibited, and ſo called in honour of a famous ſaint, was once much larger than at preſent; but high floods have carried away the banks of the iſland where it grows, and with them ſuch parts of the tree as had thus far extended their roots; yet what remains is about 2000 feet in circumference, meaſured round the principal ſtems; the over-hanging branches not yet ſtruck down, cover a much larger

ger ſpace.—The chief trunks of this ſingle tree (which in ſize greatly exceed our Engliſh elms and oaks), amount to 350; the ſmaller ſtems, forming into ſtronger ſupporters, are more than 3000, and every one of theſe is caſting out new branches, and hanging roots, in time to form trunks, and become the parents of a future progeny.

This tree grows on an iſland in the river Nerbedda, ten miles from the city of Baroche, in the province of Guzerat, a flouriſhing ſettlement, lately in poſſeſſion of the Eaſt India Company, but ceded by the Government of Bengal, at the treaty of peace concluded with the Mharattas in 1783, to Mhadajee Scindia, a Mharatta chief.

Cubbeer Burr is famed throughout Hindoſtan for its great extent and ſurpaſſing beauty; the Indian armies generally encamp around it; and, at ſtated ſeaſons, ſolemn jattarahs, or Hindoo feſtivals, are held there, to which thouſands of votaries repair from various parts of the Mogul empire. I have heard that 7000 perſons find ample room to repoſe under its ſhade, and I believe it. The Engliſh gentlemen, on their hunting and ſhooting parties, uſed to form extenſive encampments, and ſpend weeks together under this delightful pavilion, which is generally filled with green wood-pigeons, doves, peacocks, balbuls, and a variety of feathered ſongſters; crouded with families of monkies performing their antic tricks; and ſhaded by bats of a large ſize, many of them meaſuring upwards of ſix feet from the extremity of one wing to the other. This tree not only affords ſhelter, but ſuſtenance, to all its inhabitants, being covered amid its bright foilage with ſmall figs of a rich ſcarlet, on which they all regale with as much delight, as the lords of creation on their more coſtly fare, in their parties.

I ſhall conclude this account with Milton's poetical deſcription of this tree, in his 9th book of "Paradiſe Loſt," equally juſt and beautiful.

So counſell'd he, and both together went
Into the thickeſt wood: there ſoon they choſe
The fig-tree; not that kind for fruit renown'd;
But ſuch as, at this day to Indians known
In Malabar or Decan, ſpreads her arms
Branching ſo broad and long, that in the ground
The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the moth-r-tree, a pillar'd ſhade
High over-arch'd, and echoing walks between;
There oft the Indian herdſman, ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his paſturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickeſt ſhade.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Gent. Mag.

Deſcription of the ALBION MILL.

WHEN we conſider the great works by which civilized nations are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe which may be ſaid to be ſtill in the ſtate of nature, we are ſurpriſed at the compariſon, and can hardly perſuade ourſelves that the creature who has changed the face of nature by cultivation, and covered immenſe tracts with edifices where every convenience is united, is of the ſame ſpecies with the wandering ſavage, whoſe underſtanding ſeems ſcarcely ſufficient to overmatch, by ſubtlety, the ſtronger and more ferocious animals he is ſurrounded with. The effects of perſevering induſtry, wonderful as they are, would be inſufficient to produce this difference, if the ſagacity of contemplative individuals were not continually employed in calling forth the latent powers of nature, for the production of effects which far exceed thoſe of mere animal ſtrength. The winds and the waters have long been ſubſervient to the direction of man, in performing the laborious operation of triturating our principal food, corn, and various other heavy works, formerly effected by human ſtrength: and the curious ſpirit of reſearch of modern times has availed itſelf of a few of thoſe powerful agents which are termed chemical. The invention of gunpowder has changed the art of war, and totally altered the ſyſtem of attack and defence: an agent not leſs powerful, namely water in the form of ſteam, has been applied to purpoſes of a more peaceful and beneficial kind. That immenſe edifice, the Albion Mill, on the Surry ſide of Blackfriars-bridge, calls our attention to the great changes it is probable this agent may hereafter produce in the appearance of the civilized world; and convinces us that our readers will thank us for a ſhort view of the ſubject.

The firſt account we have of the application of the expanſive force of ſteam to mechanical purpoſes, is in the "Century of Invention," publiſhed in 1663, by the

the Marquis of Worceſter. His deſcription of an engine to raiſe water by fire is ſufficiently applicable to the engine afterwards publiſhed by Captain Savary as his own invention; though by no means clear enough to juſtify the charge which Deſaguliers brings againſt the latter of having ſtolen it. The man who could conſtruct a ſteam-engine from the account of the Marquis of Worceſter, deſerves to be ranked in the firſt claſs of inventors.

Captain Savary, according to his own account, having drank a flaſk of Florence at a tavern, and thrown the empty veſſel upon the fire, plunged its neck in a baſon of water, and ſaw it ſuddenly filled by the water which roſe in the place of the condenſed ſteam. Deſaguliers affirms that he never made ſuch an experiment, becauſe the flaſk would have been beaten out of his hand by the ruſhing in of the fluid; which he would not have failed to mention. But the writer of this article has made the experiment without any ſuch effect taking place, though the water roſe very ſuddenly. It is certain, however, that Captain Savary bought up and deſtroyed all the copies he could procure of the Marquis of Worceſter's book: a circumſtance by no means concluſive with reſpect to the charge of plagiariſm againſt him; as a real inventor, after diſcovering that he has been anticipated, would probably have acted in the ſame manner.

This firſt fire engine conſiſted of a boiler, a ſteam veſſel, and a pipe with two valves opening upwards, of the ſame kind as the fixed valves in common pumps. The boiler communicated with the ſteam veſſel by means of a pipe paſſing from the upper part of each; and the ſteam veſſel communicated with the main pipe by a tube iſſuing from its bottom, and inſerted into the main pipe between the upper and lower valves. It was ſet to work as follows: The boiler being filled with water to a certain height, and heated, and the ſteam veſſel likewiſe filled, a cock in the pipe of communication between theſe two veſſels was turned. The ſteam from the boiler immediately paſſed through, and, by preſſing on the ſurface of the water in the ſteam veſſel, forced it through the upper valve of the main pipe; for both valves opening upwards, the water was of courſe prevented from falling through the lower. When the operator perceived that the whole of the water was forced out of the ſteam veſſel (as might eaſily be aſcertained by its heat at the lower part), he then turned a cock ſo placed as to cool the outſide of the ſteam veſſel by ſprinkling it with water; the cock in the tube of communication from the boiler being firſt turned ſo as to prevent the influx of more ſteam. It is not difficult to determine the conſequence. The ſteam in the veſſel thus cooled becomes condenſed into drops of water on the inſide ſurface, and a ſpace is left containing neither air nor ſteam, in a word, a vacuum. It is to be obſerved, that the lower part of the main pipe is ſuppoſed to be immerſed in the water intended to be raiſed. This water will therefore riſe by the preſſure of the air into the ſteam veſſel through the main pipe, for the ſame reaſon as it riſes in the common pump, and with the ſame limitation; namely, that the height be not above 33 feet. The coldneſs of the external ſurface informs the operator when the veſſel is filled; at which period he turns both the before mentioned cocks into their original ſituation, by which means the external ſtream of cold water ceaſes, and the ſteam again paſſes from the boiler, and by its preſſure forces the water up as before.

Nothing need be ſaid in this ſhort ſketch concerning the apparatus by which both cocks are turned at once, and the contrivances for filling the copper to a due height, and for aſcertaining the ſtrength of the ſteam. Engines of this conſtruction were uſually made to work with two receivers or ſteam veſſels, one to receive the ſteam while the other was raiſing water by the condenſation. It has ſince been improved by admitting the end of the condenſing pipe into the ſteam veſſel, by which means the vacuum is much more ſuddenly and effectually made than by water on the outſide.

The advantages of this engine are, that it may be erected in almoſt any ſituation, requires but little room, and is ſubject to very little friction in its parts: its diſadvantages are, that great part of the ſteam is condenſed, and loſes its force, upon coming into contact with the water in the ſteam veſſel, and that the heat and elaſticity of the ſteam muſt be increaſed in proportion to the height the water is required to be raiſed to. On both theſe accounts a large fire is required, and the copper muſt be very

ſtrong

ſtrong when the height is conſiderable; otherwiſe there is danger of its burſting.

The art of raiſing water by ſteam was greatly improved by Thomas Newcomen an ironmonger, and John Calley a glazier, both of Dartmouth, who, in the year 1710 and 1711, made experiments to aſcertain the practicability of working a piſton by ſteam. When we conſider the many admirable contrivances which are uſually exhibited in mechanical apparatus, we cannot avoid being ſtruck with admiration at the ſkill and forethought which they ſo eminently indicate. But thoſe who have laboured in reſearches of this nature, well know how many fruitleſs trials are made, and how much of accidental diſcovery always accompanies theſe inveſtigations. The entertaining account in the ſecond volume of Deſaguliers's Courſe of Lectures, of the various caſual events by which the ſteam engine with a piſton was brought to a conſiderable degree of perfection, cannot therefore in the leaſt derogate from the merit of theſe ingenious men, who are certainly intitled to the grateful remembrance of the public.

The following ſhort account may give an idea of Newcomen and Calley's ſteam engine; one of which has been worked for many years at Pimlico, near London. Inſtead of a ſteam veſſel, as in the Marquis of Worceſter's engine, there is an upright cylinder of caſt iron, into the lower part of which ſteam may be admitted from a boiler. A piſton, waded at the circumference ſo as to be air tight, is ſuſpended from one end of a lever, in ſuch a manner that it may move perpendiculary up and down in the cylinder. At the other end of the lever is ſuſpended a heavy weight, which is attached to the upper part of a lifting and forcing pump of the uſual conſtruction. When the engine is at reſt, this weight preponderates, and draws the piſton up, nearly to the top of the cylinder. It is likewiſe to be obſerved, that two other pipes beſides that communicating with the boiler, are inſerted in the bottom of the cylinder; the one intended to inject cold water, and the other, called the eduction pipe, ſerving to draw off the water thrown in, either in the form of ſteam, or in its denſe form by the injection pipe. The eduction pipe is carried beneath the ſurface of a veſſel of water, and its end, which is turned up, is covered by a flap or valve. To ſet this engine to work, the copper muſt be filled to a certain height, and made to boil. The pipe of communication being then opened, the ſteam riſes to the upper part of the cylinder, and the included air being much heavier, paſſes out through the valve of the eduction pipe. At this period an operator, by turning two cocks, ſhuts the ſteam pipe and opens the ejection pipe, which throws a ſtream of cold water againſt the bottom of the piſton, whence it falls down in drops, and in leſs than two ſeconds forms a vacuum by condenſing the ſteam. In this ſituation the upper ſurface of the piſton is preſſed by the whole weight of the atmoſphere, at the ſame time that there is no counteracting force on the other ſurface; both air and ſteam being taken away. The piſton therefore yields, and is preſſed downwards into the cylinder, moving the lever and drawing up the large weight and pumprod at the other extremity. Before the piſton has arrived at the bottom, the operator again turns the two cocks; ſo that the injection ceaſes, and ſteam is again admitted into the cylinder. The weight at the other end of the lever conſequently preponderates, and drives the forcer of the pump into its barrel. A repetition of the proceſs of injection and cutting off the communication of ſteam, cauſes the piſton to deſcend as before, and thus the work may be continued for an unlimited time.

In this engine likewiſe the cocks are opened and ſhut by mechaniſm attached to the lever itſelf; ſo that the attendance required is very little more than is neceſſary to ſupply the boiler with water, and to prevent the fire from going out.

The chief advantage of this engine beyond the former is, that the water may be forced to any height without increaſing the force of the ſteam, which never need be much greater than that of the atmoſphere; and therefore the boiler is very little endangered. The maximum of its power depends upon the area of the piſton; for the larger the area, the greater the column of the atmoſphere that preſſes it, and conſequently the heavier the weight or counterpoiſe may be. If the piſton be thirty ſix inches in diameter, it will be preſſed by a column of the atmoſphere equal in weight to a column of mercury of that diameter, and thirty inches in height; that is to ſay almoſt ſeven ton.

But,

But, notwithſtanding the great ſkill and contrivance diſplayed in this engine, it is at preſent almoſt entirely ſuperſeded by one of a much better conſtruction, invented and perfected by Meſſ. Watts and Boulton, of Birmingham. In their engine, inſtead of the piſton being depreſſed by the weight of the atmoſphere, the ſteam is thrown upon it; the upper part of the cylinder being cloſed, and the rod of the piſton, which is ſmooth and poliſhed, being admitted through a perforation, which is wadded ſo as to be air tight. The aſcent of the piſton is obtained by letting the ſteam out of the cylinder into a veſſel at a conſiderable diſtance, where it meets with, and is condenſed by a jet of cold water, while a vacuum is conſtantly maintained in the lower part of the cylinder by the action of the pump that carries off the injection water. The force of ſteam employed in this engine is uſually equal to one atmoſphere and a quarter, and the whole apparatus is regularly worked by the principal lever.

The advantages of this conſtruction are, that by increaſing the force of the ſteam the power of the engine may be increaſed, without enlarging the diameter of the cylinder; and a leſs expence of ſteam is required, on account of the condenſation being performed at a diſtance from the cylinder, which is not therefore cooled by the injection of the cold water. This laſt circumſtance renders it capable of making a greater number of ſtrokes in a minute, with a much leſs expence of fuel than the old engine. In ſome of the lateſt improved engines, the action of the ſteam is rendered equal on the lever, by adapting the figure of the arch at its extremity, ſo that the lever is in effect rendered longer towards the end of the ſtroke, where the power of the ſteam is weaker.

Meſſ. Watts and Boulton, at a prodigious expence, and by the exertion of ſkill and induſtry, which not only redound to their credit as individuals, but likewiſe add to the reputation of the community to which they belong, have applied the immenſe force of this engine to a variety of purpoſes. Its utility in ſupplying large towns with water, draining marſhes, and pumping the water out of mines, is great and obvious; but its application as the firſt mover of mill-work has not been made till within a few years paſt. The almoſt infinite advantage which may be derived from the erection of pumps, mills, and every engine hitherto worked by wind, water, or animal ſtrength, in any ſituation whatever, ſubject to the ſingle condition that fuel be cheap, need not be pointed out. And if we reflect that the power of wind is variable and not conſiderable in any of the apparatus yet conſtructed; that the expence of water, even where it can be had, is no trifling object; and that there certainly is not a place in the world, where horſes or other animals can be maintained as cheap as a fire which would produce a ſufficient quantity of ſteam to do the ſame work; it muſt be allowed, that the condition here mentioned does not deſerve to be conſidered as a limitation; and that the proſpect of advantage which may hereafter be derived from theſe engines, can ſcarcely be eſtimated on account of its magnitude. We are already in poſſeſſion of mills driven by ſteam for ſpinning of cotton, expreſſing oil, cutting tobacco, grinding drugs and colours, forging metals, and grinding corn. Of the laſt, the Albion Mill on the Surry ſide of Blackfriars-bridge is a moſt magnificent example. In this the vertical ſtroke of the piſton cauſes a rotatory motion by a crank fixed at the other end of the lever, which acts much in the ſame manner as we every day ſee the knife-grinder's wheel turned in the ſtreets. One ſteam-engine turns ten pair of ſtones, each pair grinding about nine buſhels of corn per hour, without intermiſſion day and night; beſides which it gives motion to the ſeveral apparatus for hoiſting and lowering the corn and flour, in loading and unloading the barges, fanning the corn to clear it of its impurities, and ſifting and dreſſing the meal from its firſt to the laſt ſtate in which it is perfectly cleared for the uſe of the baker. It is impoſſible, in a ſhort eſſay like the preſent, to deſcribe the many ingenious and happy contrivances by which theſe ſeveral parts are connected with the firſt mover, ſo as to be worked either all together, or in parts, which are inſtantly either ſet in motion, or detached and ſtopped by a few ſuper-intendant workmen. Every lover of ſcience, and every friend to mankind, will receive pleaſure from the inſpection of this immenſe machine; and it will, doubtleſs, be an addition to their pleaſure, when they are informed, that the profits are ſuch as have already placed the inventors in that rank of opulence which they ſo eminently deſerve to poſſeſs. *Europ. Mag.*

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 224.]

On April 4. the bill for confolidating the cuſtoms, &c. and carrying into effect the French treaty, was read a third time, when Mr Pitt propoſed a clauſe to be added, for accounts to be made out and delivered to parliament every year, within fourteen days after their meeting, of the amount of the revenue, and the expence of collection. The clauſe was agreed to, and added to the bill by way of rider.

Mr Roſe propoſed another clauſe, that the duties collected might be appropriated to the conſolidated fund. This clauſe was alſo agreed to.

On the Speaker having put the queſtion, that this bill do *now* paſs.

Mr Jolliffe oppoſed it, as he conſidered the French treaty inimical to the intereſts of the country. He complained of the manner this bill had been carried through the Houſe; and of its being pledged to the Crown to carry into effect a meaſure hoſtile to the kingdom, and highly advantageous to our enemies the French. He conſidered the treaty under three diſtinct heads: 1ſt, The neceſſity of it—2d, Its probable effects—And 3d, The advantages likely to ariſe to France from it. The Hon. Gentleman aſſerted, that the ſtaples of France would be highly encouraged and benefited by it; whilſt we had nothing advantageous in return. An honeſt and wiſe miniſter would have provided for the protection and encouragement of the woollens of this country; and cauſed an article to be inſerted in the treaty, interdicting France the manufacture of that article; and contracting, that her ports ſhould be open to our woollens only. This would have been reciprocity; but the reverſe is the caſe; for French woollens are permitted to be imported into this country, on paying a low duty.

Mr Dempſter was of the ſame opinion with the laſt Hon. Speaker; and ſaid the commercial treaty would be peculiarly injurious to his part of the country; becauſe the treaty had ſecured a market for the Iriſh linens in France, to the excluſion of Scots linens.

Sir James Johnſtone, in his uſual blunt and humorous manner, obſerved, that it was hardly poſſible but the treaty muſt pleaſe the people. There would be fine clothes at a cheap rate for the ladies; Claret and Burgundy would be plenty for the biſhops; and it would be much cheaper for the members to treat their conſtituents with brandy upon *certain* occaſions. [A hearty laugh.]

Mr Fox ſaid he would not again trouble the Houſe with the arguments he had before urged againſt the treaty. He could not however but acknowledge, that even if the commercial treaty was in its nature for a ſeaſon beneficial to the manufactures of this country; yet, eventually, it was big with the moſt fatal conſequences to the ancient policy, and to the intereſts of it. This, as well as other arguments, which he and his friends had adduced, had been interpreted to be effects of ſuperſtition. If ſuperſtition aroſe from a chain of reaſoning, that ſimilar cauſes produced ſimilar effects, then indeed he would acknowledge the charge. But convinced as he was the balance of this kingdom in the ſcale of Europe was not an idle dream, or the wild effuſions of enthuſiaſm, he muſt ſtill retain his opinion, that the treaty would give France ſuch a weight and influence in Europe, as would moſt effectually eſtabliſh her long meditated ſcheme of being the ſole arbitreſs of Europe.—After obſerving that there had been ſeveral alterations made in the treaty ſince it came into the Houſe, particularly with reſpect to Iriſh linen and Spaniſh and Portugal wines; Mr Fox aſked, how was the nation certain that ſome further explanation might not afterwards take place? He then went into a conſideration of the ſeveral treaties ſubſiſting between Portugal, Spain, and England. By the Methuen treaty, wine was allowed to be imported one third under the wine of France. By the treaty with Spain, goods and merchandiſe (not particularly limiting the importation to wine) were to be imported from Spain, under the ſame terms as the moſt favoured nation. So that this obvious abſurdity muſt evidently ariſe, that Portugal being by the treaty allowed only to import wine at one third lower than France: and France being by the new treaty allowed to import various ſpecies of other goods at a much ſmaller duty than Portugal; therefore Spain being by treaty upon the terms of the moſt favoured nation, viz. upon the ſame terms with France, will be allowed to import all other articles than wine upon much more favourable terms than Portugal: a circumſtance which will utterly deſtroy the ſpirit of

the Methuen treaty. Infinite bad conſequences may ariſe from this conſideration; for inſtance, it may be the ſource of ſmuggling, and conſequently the foundation of endleſs diſputes amongſt the mercantile part of the three nations; indeed the merchants of all the four nations may find themſelves involved in it. This may be the occaſion of future diſputes, the extent and magnitude of which no human foreſight can be equal to; it may indeed lay the foundation of the total deſtruction of this much boaſted treaty; and when France is invigorated with her commerce, ſpread into every part of Europe and the world, and her influence extended into every quarter of the globe, be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences. Mr Fox was well aware that miniſters ought immediately to adopt meaſures by which theſe fatal effects might be obviated; more particularly to take ſome ſteps that the effects of theſe jarring, ill digeſted, and unmatured treaties, ſo haſtily taken up, and ſo imprudently finiſhed, might not create an immediate diſguſt amongſt the ſeveral powers with which they were contracted. —But Mr Fox's grand object was the political ſtrength and influence of England itſelf, in the ſcale of Europe, independent of commercial views, although theſe had a great weight in his mind: but the moment was loſt; he feared, inevitably loſt! However, he hoped and truſted that miniſters, (looking earneſtly towards them), now that Europe was in ſo great a degree thrown into the arms of France, would watch the motions of that power with a keen and ſuſpicious eye: That they would carefully obſerve all her movements; and take eſpecial care to counteract her inſidious deſigns of aſpiring to univerſal power. Mr Fox concluded by ſaying that he certainly ſhould give his vote to poſtpone the third reading of the conſolidation bill to a future day.

Mr Pitt, in anſwer to Mr Fox, briefly obſerved, that he ſhould not enter into thoſe particulars which had been ſo often agitated, and determined upon, but he muſt take notice of ſome points in the Hon. Gentleman's ſpeech. And firſt, with reſpect to Ireland. The Houſe was not to learn, that by the treaty eſpecial care was taken to ſtipulate for Ireland. What was done was therefore in ſtrict conformity with the treaty. As to the Methuen treaty, and the treaty with Spain, he had informed the Houſe, that the French miniſter acceded to that point, at the very time of entering into the treaty. As a proof of this fact, the intention of government to lower the duties upon Portugal and Spaniſh wine had been communicated to the court of France; and it was aſſented to as being a part of the original contract. This he thought would be ſatisfactory. As to the charge of the Hon. Gentleman's entertaining romantic ideas, he proteſted he had never formed ſuch an opinion; he had oftentime admired his zeal, although he was ſo unfortunate as not to be convinced by his arguments. With reſpect to any ſuſpicions that the ſeveral ingenious interpretations of the treaties might create in the nations with whom we were now upon terms of negotiation, he much admired the Hon. Gentleman's caution; but perhaps it would have been equally cautious, and perhaps as beneficial to his country, if the Hon. Member had himſelf reſtrained his zeal ſo far as to have refrained from thoſe new diſtinctions, which, if they had any meaning at all, had the obvious tendency of creating the ſuſpicions which he ſeemed ſo much to deprecate. Theſe dangers were however more in idea than in reality; and as to the vigilance of miniſters to prevent them, he hoped and truſted the Houſe would have no occaſion to complain on that head. Upon the whole, he ſaw no neceſſity for the preſent oppoſition, as it was only calculated to create delay.

Mr Fox replied, that he had much rather the agreement of the French miniſter, as to lowering the Spaniſh and Portugal wines, had been reduced to an article of the treaty, and let us not rely upon the precarious tenure of a miniſter's caprice or pleaſure.

Mr Pitt rejoined, that if the Hon. Gentleman would give himſelf the trouble of calling at the proper office, he might be convinced that there was ſomething more to rely upon than merely a miniſter's word.

After a few obſervations from Mr Sheridan and Mr Dempſter, the Houſe divided, Ayes for the third reading 119, Noes 43; Majority 76.

The bill was accordingly read and paſſed, and ordered to the Lords, where it underwent a tedious diſcuſſion, but was agreed to by a great majority.—It received the royal aſſent on April 25.

On

On April 17. Mr Adam moved, that the sheriff of the shire of Renfrew should be directed to attend at the bar of the House, on the 8th day of May next, to answer a complaint against him, for having partially delayed the return of the writ for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for that county.

Sir Adam Fergusson opposed the motion. The act of Parliament regulated the returns at the general election; but the return was discretional in the breast of the sheriff upon any intermediate election. The gentleman in question had been forty years sheriff of that county, and had always conducted himself with the strictest honour and impartiality. He had laid down one general rule, namely, if the candidates could agree upon a day between themselves, the sheriff always appointed the election for that day; but if they could not agree, in that case, he always used his own discretion. He then read a letter which he had received from the sheriff, wherein he stated the motives for his conduct in a very fair and candid manner.

Sir Adam therefore desired to know, of what possible use it could be to bring up an old gentleman many hundred miles from his residence merely to relate the same story at the bar of the House, which he had now read from the letter. If any gentleman wished to alter the present mode, and take away discretionary power in respect to returns for members of parliament altogether, he would second the motion; but as the case at present stood, he would oppose the motion.

Sir James Johnstone said, the sheriff had acted as all honest men do, namely, that he had used his discretion to serve his friend; and that was the case with every other person. After the present motion was decided, he would take the worthy Baronet at his word, and move for a bill to take away all discretion from the sheriffs in Scotland.—(A hearty laugh.)

The Lord Advocate declared himself against the motion, and said, that the sheriff was as independent and upright an officer as any in Britain. He should be glad to see such a bill brought in; as he knew that the sheriffs of Scotland wished that all discretionary power were taken out of their hands, as it would ease them of the most disagreeable part of their business.

Mr Schaw Stewart, member for the county of Renfrew, related a conversation that passed between him and the sheriff; and endeavoured to prove, that the sheriff had conducted himself with partiality.

Sir William Cuningham was of the same opinion, and supported the motion.

Mr Adam, in reply, spoke a considerable time, to prove, that there being two prorogations between the teste of the writ and the return, either of which the parliament might have met, and the representation would have been incomplete; that the sheriff must have known that he was violating the constitution. The House divided: For the motion 20, Against it 23.—Upon which the complaint was dismissed.

On April 20. Mr Alderman Newnham wished to be informed, whether it was the intention of the minister to make any provision for the increase of the establishment of the Prince of Wales.

Mr Pitt replied, that all the proceedings on that subject must come from his Majesty, from whom he had received no instructions.

Mr Alderman Newnham then gave notice, that he would, on the 4th of May, make a motion to that effect.

The order of the day being then read, for the House to resolve into a committee of ways and means, Mr Pitt said, he was happy to inform the House, that notwithstanding the vast necessary expenditures of the preceding year, which naturally arose from the contingencies of the last war, yet that the finances of the country were in such a flourishing state as to afford ample resources for every emergency, without adding any new burdens to those which the people already suffered; and it was with more than common satisfaction he could affirm, that, together with a just and adequate provision for the necessary exigencies of the state, the surplusage of one million annually remained for the diminution of the national debt. He then said, that he would not engage the attention of the House in a further preliminary, but only recapitulate the various sums which have been already voted in the committee of supply.—He then, in general terms, examined the naval estimates, mentioning, that for the ordinary services 18,000 men had been voted, the necessary expence of which, with the extraordinaries, amounted to 2,288,000l. The next article was the army-estimates, the ordinaries of which amounted

amounted to 1,411,165l. and the extraordinaries to 420,000l.; total 1,831,165l. It ought, however, to be recollected by the committee, that ſome allowances were neceſſary in thoſe calculations, as the various averages muſt be conſiderably different, according to the alterations of the times; but he hoped at the ſame time it would be admitted, that every exertion had been made by the preſent miniſter; and that, from an attention to many articles of importance, great ſavings had been accompliſhed. The third ſtatement comprehended the eſtimates of the ordnance, the amount of which was 328,000l. The fourth and laſt article of money voted in the committee of ſupply was compriſed under miſcellaneous ſervices, comprehending roads in Scotland, Somerſet-Houſe, Britiſh Muſeum, and money on addreſſes, 96,763l. The deficiencies of the taxes to be made good the current year amounted to ſome extent. Theſe deficiencies did not ariſe from any miſmanagement of the revenue, but from the failure of the crop in the Weſt-Indies.—He afterwards proceeded to ſtate what were the additions expected from contingencies. The principal of theſe were the expectancies from the public accountants. Of the 240,000l. the ſum of 60,000l. had been already received, and other conſiderable ſums were naturally expected. With regard to the army ſavings, he expected 180,000l. conſiſting chiefly of ſums which were formerly unavoidably expended, but which were now happily retrenched. The conſolidation of the cuſtoms, with the tax on cambrics, he truſted, would produce 100,000l. and the debt due from the Eaſt-India Company was 320,000l. With theſe additions to the land and malt tax, conſidered at 2,750,000l. and the ſurplus of the ſinking fund, on the 5th of April, being 1,226,000l. the total of the ways and means, amount to 6,767,00l. From theſe eſtimates only, the account of the preſent year would ſtand 91,000l. in favour of the public. The extenſion of our commerce was a very fortunate circumſtance for the community, and this muſt be attributed to the happy adjuſtment of our new commercial regulations.—With reſpect to the debt due to the Bank, which amounted to 2,000,000l. he intended to iſſue 500,000l. in Exchequer bills, which, towards a diſcharge, had been agreed to be received as the firſt inſtallment of the ſum due, at the intereſt of twopence halfpenny per diem. Stating the ſums already voted, and making obſervations on them, he recurred to the ways and means, the principal article of which was the land and malt tax. In the concluſive parts of this eſtimate, he congratulated the Houſe and the country in being enabled to make good all the probable deficiencies, and appropriating the 250,000l. quarterly towards the diſcharge of the national debt, without injuring our credit, and without laying any new burdens upon the public, to whoſe intereſt and welfare he would at all times carefully attend. To invigorate the national credit, he ſtated ſeveral other probable advantages, and entered into a minute calculation of the produce of each quarter, the firſt ending July 5. next, and the other April 5. 1788. Hence he eſtimated that the annual ſurplus would amount to 500,000l. which ſum he intended to add to the preſent year. Beſides, a ſum of 240,000l. was due for money advanced to contractors, army-agents, and others of a ſimilar deſcription. There was a ſum of greater amount due, 60,000l. of which had already been paid, and the remainder was in a promiſing ſtate of ſettlement; conſequently it might very ſoon be expected into the Exchequer.—With regard to ſome of theſe articles, many gentlemen, when he had laſt opened his budget, had expreſſed their doubts; he was therefore happy to obviate their objections, by aſſerting the truth of his poſitions. The ſalutary operations of the treaties were already become viſible. New markets were opened, and various encouragements afforded to trade, which had never before been diſcovered. The modification of the taxes, the alteration of the duty on wines, the addition to the revenue on foreign brandy, occaſioned by the reduction of the duty, and the many ſteps adopted for the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling, all tended to the advancement of the public intereſt. Mentioning very perſpicuouſly the debt due from the Eaſt-India Company, the ſtatement of the ſupplies, and ways and means, the former of which amounted to 6,676,000l. and the latter to 6,767,000l. and explaining each particular with his uſual accuracy and happy attraction, he concluded by moving, "That the ſum of 1,226,000l. being the ſurplus of the ſinking fund on the 5th of April laſt, ſhould be applied to the purpoſes of the current year."

Mr Sheridan ſaid, that the miniſter led the

the nation with falſe hopes; for at the very moment that he was holding out the pleaſing proſpect of a ſurplus, he knew very well that the papers on the table demonſtrated, that inſtead of a ſurplus, there was a deficiency in the receipt of the Exchequer.

Mr Pitt obſerved, that the deficiency had been occaſioned by a failure of the crops in the Weſt-Indies; in conſequence of which there had been a ſmaller importation than uſual of ſugar and rum into the kingdom; and hence the duties on theſe two articles had been leſs productive. The commerce of the country had alſo undergone a temporary and partial ſuſpenſion, during the pendency of the treaties: this was another cauſe of the deficiency in the revenue. But as commerce would ſoon find new channels, and begin to flow through them with increaſed rapidity, he would look in future, not for a deficiency, but for a conſiderable ſurplus. After ſome few obſervations made by Mr Fox and Sir Grey Cooper, Mr Pitt's motion was carried.

On April 23. Mr Gilbert brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the ſame being moved to be read a ſecond time,

Sir Grey Cooper roſe, and ſaid he had paid every attention to the ſtatement by the Rt Hon. gentleman (Mr Pitt) on Friday laſt, but was not of opinion the ſtatement of that gentleman was perfectly ſatisfactory. The Hon. gentleman had ſtated, that after all the ſervices of the year ſhould be ſatisfied, and all the ulterior claims provided for, there would remain a million ſurplus for the purpoſe of liquidating the national debt. He did not agree with the calculation of the Rt Hon Gentleman; he did not however wiſh to undervalue the reſources of the country, in which he had great confidence, but wiſhed to have the finances of the country fairly ſtated. Every man who had any property at ſtake in the country, muſt wiſh to ſee a fair ſtatement; ſuch ſtatement had not been given, and it was to him an unpleaſant talk (though he conceived it his duty) to go about to perſuade them that ſo favourable a ſtatement was an unfair one. He then read over part of the ſupply, and on the ſum of 96,000l. for extraneous ſervices, contended that it was ſtated too low, and that the extraneous ſervices for the year would at leaſt amount to 300,000l. He made ſeveral obſervations on the mode of ſtating what ſums were in the Exchequer, and paid ſeveral compliments to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the army ſavings, and for the purpoſe of making the old taxes more productive, inſtead of enforcing new ones. The ſum of 250,000l. as an expected increaſe in the cuſtoms, he contended it was improper for any reliance to be laid on, as bad crops or other circumſtances might cauſe a conſiderable defalcation. What might be gained by ſome parts of the treaty, and by the duty on cambrics, would be loſt by other parts. The loſs to the revenue in the reduction of the wines of Portugal and Spain alone he eſtimated at 200,000l. and the ſame on brandy. After ſeveral other obſervations, he concluded by aſſerting, that by one mode of calculation a deficiency would exiſt in the ways and means of 883,000l. and by another of 921,000l.

Lord Newhaven ſaid, as the Hon. Baronet had ſtated to the Houſe what he conceived to be the balance againſt the country, he (Lord Newhaven) would take the liberty of ſtating to the Houſe what his opinion on the ſubject was. His Lordſhip then went into a detail of of the ways and means, and the ſupply, and concluded by making the ways and means exceed the ſupply by 977,774l. which ſum he ſaid was a balance in favour of the country.

Mr Steele roſe, and went into a reply to Sir Grey Cooper, and argued, that if any ſum was wanted in addition to that of 96,000l. for extraneous ſervices, it muſt be very trifling, and would not exceed two or three thouſand pounds; and for ſuch addition there was a ſurplus which could amply ſupply ſuch want. After a few other obſervations, he concluded by aſſerting, that on the 5th of January next all ſervices would be ſatisfied, and a ſurplus remain.

Sir Grey Cooper ſpoke in reply.

Mr Sheridan urged, that what had fallen from the Hon. Baronet, carried the utmoſt conviction to his mind; and ſorry he was to find, that all the poſitions he and his friends had advanced laſt year, were now verified beyond the ſhadow of a doubt. Conſidering theſe facts, that the finances of the country had been miſrepreſented, and that inſtead of ſurpluſſages, there appeared deficiencies, he was convinced of the neceſſity of renewing the propoſition made laſt year concerning

the appointment of another Committee to examine into the ſtate of the revenue, report their opinion, and inform the Houſe and the public of the real ſtate of our financial affairs. From the doctrine of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) we had laſt year been taught to calculate the average of our income and expediture from the ſtatement of the year 1785. Nothing, however, could be more erroneous. The income of that year had been eſtimated at 15,300,000l. and ſubſequent years were reckoned at the flattering calculation of 15,397,000l. but theſe happy proſpects were imaginary, and not founded on truth: he therefore could not conceive how they meant to realize the ſum of 1,200,000l. when it was admitted that our expenditures were conſiderably above 16,600,000l. The article of ways and means, including the conſolidation plan, the expectations from the cambrics, and various other affairs, were ſtated in ſuch a complicated manner, that he wiſhed we received a little plain dealing. With regard to the ſum expected from the Eaſt-India Company, he differed from the gentlemen who compoſed adminiſtration, and he was juſtified, from the proceedings of the Directors, who had lately refuſed their acquieſcence.

Mr Dundas roſe to ſay a few words on the Eaſt-India Company. He was obliged to the Hon. Gentleman for giving him an oportunity of ſtating to the Houſe what he knew to be the real ſituation of that very important concern: and happy were it for this country, were her debts within an equal probability of liquidation as thoſe of the Company; for it was his ſincere opinion, that within a period of nine or ten years, with any degree of prudence in the government, every farthing of their debt would be completely diſcharged.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not wonder that the Hon. Gentleman affected ſo much ſcepticiſm on a fact it was ſo natural for him and his friends to wiſh, as nothing but the falſity of this fact could, in the leaſt degree, alleviate the very daring outrage, which, under their adminiſtration, had been offered to the Company. He adverted to the reſources which he had formerly ſtated and explained, as forming a rational ground for expectation, that the exigencies of the public might be altogether ſupplied, without impoſing any new burdens.

Mr Sheridan replied to both. The ſpeeches of the Rt Hon. Gentleman, and his Rt Hon. friend, had confirmed inſtead of reſolving his doubts of the importance of the Company. He repelled the inſinuation of the Rt Hon. Gentleman againſt the bill of his Rt Hon. friend, by alledging that the miſerable argument raiſed on the word charters, was ſo perfectly trite, rhat to mention it was ridiculous; but he deſired the Houſe to compare the two caſes. The meaſure of his Rt Hon. friend was bold and manly; that of the Rt Hon. Gentleman was only filching what he had not the courage to ſeize. After ſome little further converſation, the reſolutions were read a ſecond time, and agreed to.

On April 24. Mr Francis called the attention of the Houſe to a ſubject which, though of a private nature, and one in which he himſelf was perſonally intereſted, yet he conceived it to be incumbent on him to ſtate it in his place, as it was a groſs attack upon him in his capacity as a member of parliament. He alluded to a letter in a public newſpaper of that day, ſigned "John Scott," wherein his character had been moſt groſsly traduced in one of the moſt impudent libels that ever diſgraced the preſs. He did not however come to the Houſe to demand protection—he came to give them information, that he ſhould ſeek that redreſs which the laws of his country had provided for ſuch offences—He had already retained counſel for that purpoſe, and he was determined to proſecute to the utmoſt the Hon. Gentleman, who, by his nodding aſſent, ſeemed to acknowledge the publication.

Major Scott denied that there was any breach of the privileges of the Houſe in the publication alluded to—He had written that letter to the Hon. Gentleman, not in conſequence of any thing he had ſaid in the Houſe, but in anſwer to a pamphlet written by that gentleman, purporting to be a ſpeech, wherein he conceived that there were ſome improper inſinuations againſt his character. As the Hon. Gentleman had made no direct complaint to the Houſe, nor ſtated ſpecifically what the breach of privilege was, he apprehended they had nothing to do with his intentions of proſecuting the buſineſs in the courts of law.

Here the matter ended.

Sir Gilbert Elliot gave notice, that on Tueſday next it was his intention to bring forward

forward a motion for impeaching Sir Elijah Impey of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr Dundas submitted it to the Hon. Baronet, whether it would be proper, at so late a period of the session, to bring forward a question which must necessarily involve an immense mass of investigation. Tuesday was the first of May, and from the present forwardness of the public business, it was probable that the session of parliament would not be much protracted beyond that time.

Mr Fox agreed in thinking it was now too late in the present session; but the delay, he said, could not be attributed to his Hon. friend, who had been prevented by the importance of other business from bringing forward his motion sooner.

Mr Pitt then rose, he said, to make some inquiry concerning the object of a notice given by an Hon. Gentleman opposite him (Alderman Newnham) respecting the establishment of the Prince of Wales. The motion thus announced, was so novel in itself, it related to characters of such elevated rank, and involved a number of circumstances of such peculiar delicacy, that he confessed he felt extremely anxious to know, what was the particular tendency, and what the form in which the business was to be brought forward.

Mr Alderman Newnham replied, that he was fully conscious both of the importance and of the delicacy of the business which he had undertaken to bring forward. He was not prepared however at present to answer the Rt Hon. Gentleman respecting the parliamentary mode in which the business was to be introduced;—but whatever was the form, the object would be to rescue an amiable Prince from the situation in which he was now placed, and which, if continued, tended in his opinion to impress a marked disgrace on the character of the nation.

Mr Pitt professed himself dissatisfied with this explanation. It mattered not, he said, what was the parliamentary form in which it was to be introduced; but on a subject, he would repeat, of such novelty and delicacy, he wished to know, as early and as explicitly as possible, what was the object of the motion, and the cause why it was thus pressed forward.

Mr Alderman Newnham replied, that he by no means forced the business on the attention of the House; it was pressed forward by its own importance. He might possibly give some explanation before the day appointed; but in saying this, he did not conceive himself bound by any actual promise.

Mr Fox observed, that the present was a subject on which it would be superfluous to enlarge at this time, as it was one which equally met the feelings of all, and of no person he was convinced more than those of the Rt Hon. Gentleman opposite him (Mr Pitt). He would admit in its full extent, all the delicacy which belonged to the measure, but in speaking of its novelty, it was necessary to remember, that there was no singularity in the motion which had not previously appeared in the novelty of the situation. He had risen, however, merely for the purpose of inquiring, whether there was any prospect of the business being agitated elsewhere, in such a manner as may preclude the necessity of any interference on the part of that House.

Mr Pitt said, that though he had admitted both the delicacy and the importance of the measure, relating as it did to subjects very seldom treated of in that House—and involving in it every consideration of respect to the illustrious family at present on the throne;—yet these considerations should not cause him to shrink from the discussion whenever it was introduced. He should therefore take the liberty of calling on the Hon. Gentleman for an explanation of his object some time before the appointed day, unless it was previously given. In the mean time, he was under the necessity of saying, that there was no deliberation pending elsewhere, which might tend to preclude the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, as far as its tendency had been avowed.

Mr Fox then rose, and after a speech of some length, moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the shop-tax.—On the division, the numbers were 147 for the motion, and 183 against it.

On April 28. Mr Alderman Newnham stated the purport of his intended motion concerning the Prince of Wales. He affirmed, that he meant to shew the highest respect to his Majesty and his illustrious family; and that the whole would be grounded in substance as follows: That an humble address be pre-

ſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order an examination of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's affairs—To afford his Highneſs ſuch relief as was neceſſary to reſcue him from his preſent embarraſſed ſtate—and to aſſure his Majeſty that the Houſe would make good the ſame.

Mr Rolle expreſſed his ſincere regret that the Hon. Member was reſolved to proceed. He begged him to refrain from ſuch a motion. He was convinced it was too delicate a ſubject for the diſcuſſion of the Houſe, and that it might tend to create jealouſy and animoſity between the Prince and his Royal Father. Whenever the motion came forward, he declared that he would move the previous queſtion, and that he was at all times ready to give it his hearty negative. It now became the country gentlemen, he ſaid, to ſtand forward, and act independently, as he conceived that both the church and conſtitution were in the moſt imminent danger.

Mr Pitt thought it unneceſſary to enter into a debate on the ſubject; but as much had been ſaid on a former occaſion, and as it was again agitated, he then gave explicit notice, that he conceived himſelf bound in duty to his Country, to his Sovereign, and to the Prince himſelf, to give his utmoſt oppoſition to ſuch an addreſs. If the motion was preſſed, it would force a diſcuſſion the moſt unpleaſant and painful, and urge ſuch reaſons to be given againſt the addreſs as the Houſe muſt feel the conviction of. In a former debate he had inſinuated no particulars, but if the motion was brought forward, he ſhould be driven with pain and reluctance to ſtate plainly and diſtinctly matters of the utmoſt delicacy.

Mr Dempſter conceived it impoſſible by the rules of the Houſe to admit ſuch addreſs until the Committee of Supply was cloſed, and this he thought an objection in form. He had as much reſpect for the Sovereign and the Prince as any man could have, and for that reaſon he deprecated the motion, being filled with the moſt alarming apprehenſions for what might follow: he hoped to God that ſomething might happen to prevent the motion being brought forward.

Mr Powys lamented that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Newnham) ſhould of his own accord, as a member of that Houſe, bring forward ſuch a motion; and he was amazed that he had again riſen to give notice of his intention of bringing it forward; he ought rather to have made apologies to the Houſe for having ever propoſed it, and ought to have withdrawn it; and he begged the Hon. Gentleman, for his own ſake, for the ſake of the legiſlature, and for the ſake of the country, well to conſider what he was doing.

Alderman Watſon ſaid, it would make a material difference in his opinion, if the motion was made by his Hon. Friend, as an individual member of that Houſe, or by the deſire of others; if it was made on his own ſuggeſtion, he thought it was very dangerous, and ought not to be preſſed.

Mr Sheridan begged the Houſe to conſider in what ſituation the Prince would now ſtand, after the diſcuſſion which had on a former day, and on the preſent, taken place. He did not mean to ſay that inſinuations had been thrown out by the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt), but it would go abroad, that innuendoes had been thrown out. He ſuggeſted it to the Houſe, whether it might not be ſaid, if the motion was not brought forward, it was through fear of meeting the innuendoes. In his opinion the Rt Hon. Gentleman had made it impoſſible for the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Newnham) to recede. He could ſee no cauſe for any difference to ſubſiſt between the Sovereign and the Prince, nor could he ſee that the motion was likely to cauſe or increaſe ſuch difference.

Mr Drake agreed with thoſe Hon. Gentlemen who had deprecated the meaſure. He looked with reverence to the Throne, and would to the Prince, but was againſt the motion, as tending to diviſions and public miſchief.

Mr Pitt roſe to explain what he meant by his obſervations on the Prince of Wales's affairs. He ſaid, that if the motion was perſiſted in, it would force him to come forward with matters of the greateſt delicacy and importance. He had hinted at no extraneous matter: what he alluded to related ſolely to the pecuniary ſituation of the Prince, and to matters of the greateſt delicacy which muſt be ſtated between father and ſon, between the Sovereign and the Heir Apparent.—This explanation ſeemed to give ſatisfaction.

Account

Account of the TRIAL *of Lord* GEORGE GORDON, *for two Libels, one on Government, and the other on the Queen of France, &c.*

ON June 6. Lord George Gordon was tried before Juſtice Buller, at the Court of King's Bench, on an information for having written and publiſhed a pamphlet, intitled, "A Petition to Lord George Gordon from the Priſoners in Newgate, praying for his interference, and that he would ſecure their liberties, by preventing them from being ſent to Botany Bay."—This ſtrange performance, being read, appeared to be a farrago of vague reaſoning, and abſurd reference, interlarded with a great number of Scripture phraſes. The paſſage quoted in the information was to the following purpoſe: "At a time when the nations of the earth endeavour wholly to follow the laws of God, it is no wonder that we, labouring under our ſevere ſentences, ſhould cry out from our dungeons and aſk redreſs. Some of us are about to ſuffer execution without righteouſneſs, and others to be ſent off to a barbarous country. The records of juſtice have been falſified, and the laws profanely altered by men like ourſelves. The bloody laws againſt us have been enforced, under a nominal adminiſtration, by mere whitened walls, men who poſſeſs only the ſhew of juſtice, and who have condemned us to death contrary to law," &c.

The Attorney-General opened the proſecution by remarking, that nothing could be more obvious than the purpoſe for which this publication was intended.—It purported to be an addreſs to Lord George Gordon; but, as it would appear, had been actually written by himſelf, with a view either to raiſe a tumult among the priſoners within, in an endeavour to procure their deliverance; or, by exciting the compaſſion of thoſe without, to cauſe a diſturbance, and produce the ſame effect. It was now but a few years ſince, he ſaid, without meaning any particular application in the preſent inſtance, that the citizens of London had ſeen thoſe effects completed, which this pamphlet went to produce; and the conſequences were too well known to need a repetition. It included the Law and the Judges in indiſcriminate abuſe. He would not contend for abſolute perfection in the former; but thoſe who condemned our laws, ſhould not reſide under their juriſdiction. The criminal law was no where attended to with more care, or enforced with ſo much lenity.—This, however, had nothing to do with the preſent caſe, as the defendant had ſufficiently ſhewn, by his conduct, that information was not his object.

John Pitt, the turnkey of Newgate, was then called. He depoſed, that, in the month of December laſt, Lord George Gordon had repeatedly viſited the Lodge, and aſked to ſee the priſoners, particularly thoſe under ſentence of death, which requeſt was often denied. On the publication of the pamphlet in queſtion, Lord George, he ſaid, had ſent a copy to him, and others to Mr Akerman, and Mr Villette the Ordinary. A few days after, he found a man and woman diſtributing them in great numbers at the door of the priſon. In conſequence of this, he waited on Lord George at his houſe in Welbeck-ſtreet, and told him that there was ſad work about the diſtribution of the pamphlet; to which his Lordſhip replied, "No matter, let them come on as ſoon as they pleaſe; I am ready for them." He then ſaw a great number of the books in the room, and took one to Mr Akerman, at Lord George's particular deſire; and alſo gave a direction to the reſidence of thoſe perſons who had diſtributed the pamphlets in the Old Bailey.

The records of the conviction of ſeveral perſons were then read and authenticated; and Akerman, and Hall, the keeper of the New Jail, Southwark, were called on for the purpoſe of proving, that there exiſted, at the time, convicts of the ſame deſcription as thoſe who were ſuppoſed to have addreſſed the pamphlet to the defendant.

Lord George aſked the witneſſes, ſeverally, whether he had ever any conference with the perſons mentioned in the record; to which they replied in the negative.

His Lordſhip then entered on his defence; which was delivered in a deſultory manner, and made up of materials as heterogeneous as ever went to ſuch a compoſition. A petty fraud, he ſaid, committed in his own family, had firſt drawn his attention to the laws againſt felony, when he found that it conſtituted a capital crime, though the ſum taken was no more than *eighteen pence*. He

the

then entered into a hiſtory of our criminal law, from the time of Athelſtan, for the purpoſe of proving that code in its preſent ſtate to be by much too ſanguinary. This, he ſaid, was a ſubject which ſtruck his heart. He had communicated his ideas to Earl Mansfield, and to the Recorder, who had admitted their propriety; and to Judge Gould, who had deſired him to put his thoughts on paper. This was all he had done in the preſent inſtance. His idea was only to enlarge the powers of the judges; though wicked lawyers had attributed to him another intention. He quoted the act of parliament for ſending the convicts to South Wales, as a proof that the legiſlature thought with him on the ſubject: he quoted the Gazette of laſt Saturday, as a proof of his Majeſty's attention to God's laws, which he ſaid were directly contrary to the preſent practice; and he aſſured the Court, that, if he had time to ſend for his books, he could ſhew them that every word of his pamphlet was actually in the Bible!—His Lordſhip complained very much of thoſe vexatious proſecutions which were inſtituted againſt him. He quoted Blackſtone's Commentaries, book iv. cap. 23. who ſays, "that informations filed *ex officio*, by the Attorney-General, are proper only for ſuch enormous miſdemeanors as peculiarly tend to diſturb or endanger the King's government, and in the puniſhment or prevention of which a moment's delay would be fatal." This, he ſaid, had by no means appeared in his caſe, as one of the informations againſt him had been pending for *ten*, and the other for *ſix* months. This extraordinary mode was therefore a grievance on him, which was not juſtified, as it appeared, by any preſſing neceſſity. He exhorted Judge Buller not to loſe the preſent opportunity of inſtructing the jury on the diſputed point, whether they were to judge of law as well as of fact. He then complained, that ſpies had been ſet over him by the Treaſury for ſeveral months; and concluded with repeating his declaration, that his object had been reformation, not tumult. His Lordſhip ſpoke for upwards of an hour and a half.

Judge Buller, having briefly ſummed up the evidence, remarked, that there could be no doubt of the fact of the defendant's having written and publiſhed the libel, the former of which he had actually confeſſed. There remained therefore only to determine, whether the averments in the information were equally true; that is, whether the judges of the different courts, his Majeſty's law-officers, were thoſe alluded to, on which the jury were to determine.

The jury, without heſitation, returned their verdict, GUILTY.

The printer, Thomas Wilkins, was then tried nearly on the ſame evidence. In his defence, he made a very cool, deliberate, and ſenſible ſpeech; in which he ſolemnly proteſted, that he knew not, at the time of printing the paper in queſtion, that it contained any thing obnoxious to the government of the country; that he never had ſold any of them; and he believed only *two* papers had been delivered out of the houſe, beſides the proof ſheets; all the others had been delivered to his Lordſhip. It would be a dreadful ſituation, indeed, if a printer of private works was to be anſwerable for every thing he executed for his cuſtomers. It was not a time to refuſe an order, even ſhould it be only to the value of four or five pounds, when public and parochial taxes were ſo enormouſly high. He could not be expected to be a lawyer, verſed in every critical definition of words and phraſes, ſo as to know what conſtituted a libel; or what might be ſafely printed, as not being under that predicament.—Upon the whole, he contended, that his conduct by no means could be cenſured, as he had done nothing more than any tradeſman would have done in the ſame ſituation.

The jury paid great attention to this defence; but the evidence was directly in point; he was therefore found GUILTY.

Lord George then preſented an affidavit, for the purpoſe of putting off his trial on the ſecond information; ſtating, that he had proceeded, accompanied by a proper perſon, to Mrs Fitzherbert's, in order to ſerve her with a ſubpœna: that, on appearing at the door, he read the original ſubpœna, and at the ſame time preſented the copy and a ſhilling; but was, together with his attendant, turned out of doors by the ſervants; under theſe circumſtances, ſo contemptuous both to the name of the King himſelf, and his *dearly beloved Francis Buller*, it would, he was convinced, render it indiſpenſably neceſſary for the Court to poſtpone his trial—and, as he conſidered the virtues of the judge equal to his abilities

bilities—both of which he admitted to be bright—he truſted his integrity would ſtill remain unſullied—and that the Court would not proceed to try him till they had evinced their power ſufficient to the production of his witneſſes, and believed they would not attempt to decide on him till they were firſt enabled to do him juſtice.

The Attorney-General ſaid, that he could not poſſibly allow the merits of this affidavit. The notice of trial had been given near three weeks ſince; therefore an ineffectual attempt to ſerve a ſubpœna but two days ſince could not form a ſufficient claim to any farther delay. He wiſhed alſo to know to what parts of his defence the evidence of Mrs Fitzherbert would be applicable.

Lord George replied, by mentioning a converſation which, he ſaid, he had with Mrs Fitzherbert at Paris, with the relation of which he intermingled ſo many alluſions to the ſituation of that lady, either too indelicate or too abſurd for repetition, that Judge Buller was compelled to interpoſe. His Lordſhip was with ſome difficulty ſilenced; and it was then ordered, that the trial ſhould proceed.

The information was then read; which ſtated, as libellous and ſeditious, two paragraphs which appeared in the Public Advertiſer, on different days in the month of Auguſt laſt, relating the particulars of a viſit paid by Count Caglioſtro, accompanied by Lord George Gordon, to Monſ. Bartholomew, the French *Charge des Affaires*, enlarging on the merits and ſufferings of the Count, and concluding with ſome ſevere reflections on the French Queen as the leader of a faction, and on Count d'Adhemar, the French ambaſſador, and Monſ. Bartholomew, as the inſidious agents of the Queen and her party.

The Attorney-General opened the caſe, and ſaid, that amongſt the great number of libellous papers which the gentleman now before the court had publiſhed, it ſeemed to be ſtrange that he ſhould go ſo far out of his way as to libel the French ambaſſador, or any gentleman left in charge for him, as it could have no view whatever but to create a miſunderſtanding between the two Courts. The characters of gentlemen repreſenting their Sovereign were not thus wantonly to be attacked; otherwiſe, no man could ever ſerve as an ambaſſador from any foreign Court, to the Court of London, becauſe they would be under the apprehenſion of having themſelves attacked in the public papers, and held up as baſe and infamous characters, without an opportunity of gaining redreſs. His firſt idea was to have proſecuted both the author and the printer; but Mr Woodfall having ſo ſpeedily given up the author (he having received directions from his Lordſhip ſo to do, if called upon), and having conſented to be called as a witneſs, it would be rather bearing too hard to commence a proſecution againſt him. The preſent proſecution was, therefore, in every reſpect, ſo proper and neceſſary to be carried on, that he could find only one objection to it, namely, that it would give the ſame perſon another opportunity to behave inſolently to the courts of juſtice, and to treat his Majeſty's government with contempt. After having made ſeveral obſervations to ſhew the nature of the offence, he ſubmitted it to the jury, whether ſuch proceedings ought not to be puniſhed, as tending to create a miſunderſtanding between two Courts, which were upon the ſtricteſt terms of amity and friendſhip.

John Bolt was then called, who purchaſed two newſpapers at Mr Woodfall's office. The paragraphs were read; and they agreed with the words of the information.

Mr Woodfall, being called, ſwore to the hand-writing of Lord George; and alſo produced a letter, wherein his Lordſhip promiſed an indemnification, in caſe any proſecution ſhould enſue from the inſertion of theſe paragraphs.

Mr Fraſer, one of the Under Secretaries of State, proved the official ſituation of Count d'Adhemar, and Monſ. Bartholomew. He added alſo, that the abuſe contained in theſe paragraphs had been known and felt in the capital of France.

Lord George then put the following queſtions to Mr Fraſer:—Do you know any thing of d'Adhemar's family at Paris? No.—Don't you know he is of a very low and mean extraction? I do not.—Don't you know that he bears a bad character in Paris?—The court ſtopped by obſerving, that theſe queſtions tended to nothing, as the Count was ambaſſador at this Court.

Lord George then entered on his de-
fence; when he contented himſelf wi-
re-aſſerting and juſtifying every thing

had written. There did, he ſaid, exiſt a faction in Paris guided by the Queen, and the Count Caglioſtro had been perſecuted for his adherence to the Cardinal de Rohan; and although he had been acquitted by the parliament of Paris, yet d'Adhemar continued to publiſh baſe, falſe, and infamous paragraphs about him in the papers, particularly in the *Courier de l'Europe* (a paper in French, publiſhed in London under the immediate patronage and direction of the Count d'Adhemar). Caglioſtro therefore threw himſelf under the protection of his Lordſhip, to extend what influence he might have in his favour in this country. Count d'Adhemar, he proceeded to ſay, was a low man, of no family; but, being plauſible and clever, had puſhed himſelf forward to the notice of men in authority; in ſhort, ſaid his Lordſhip, whatever Jenkinſon is in Britain, d'Adhemar is in France. (This alluſion to Lord Hawkeſbury created an univerſal laugh). He had been charged, he ſaid, with libelling the Queen of France; whereas it was impoſſible, as it was known what her character was in every ſtreet in Paris. The court was going to interpoſe, and ſtop this irregular diſcourſe; but Lord George, with a marked emphaſis, ſaid, he declared it, in the face of the court, that the French Queen was as great a —— as the Empreſs of Ruſſia. He proceeded in this ſtrain, till the court was compelled to interfere.

The Attorney General obſerved—You are a diſgrace to the name of a Briton.

Lord George then continued—It was in order to have theſe baſe paragraphs explained, that his Lordſhip, with Count Caglioſtro, had waited on the French ambaſſador, where not receiving the information they expected, the paragraph in queſtion was written and publiſhed. He therefore contended it was no libel, as it contained nothing but truth in favour of Count Caglioſtro, who had as much right to the protection of the laws as Count d'Adhemar, or any other foreigner.—He had nothing further to add, but left his caſe to the jury.

After a ſhort charge from the judge, the jury inſtantly returned their verdict, GUILTY.

Lord George aſked when ſentence would be paſſed in conſequence of theſe verdicts; and was anſwered, that would come on in courſe in the commencement of next term.

The counſel for the proſecution were the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Meſſ. Erſkine, Bearcroft, Baldwin, and Law. On the other ſide Lord George ſtood alone, and pleaded his *poverty* as an excuſe for having neither Advocate nor Solicitor.—Wilkins, on June 27. was condemned to two years impriſonment in Newgate.—Lord George Gordon left the kingdom.

ANECDOTE *of Dr* JOHNSON.

DR Johnſon, Mr Wedderburne (now Lord Loughborough,) Dr Francis (the tranſlator of Horace,) Mr Murphy, the late Mr Cherwyn, and ſeveral other gentlemen, dined with Mr Foote. After dinner, an important debate, towards the end of Sir Robert Walpole's adminiſtration, being mentioned, Dr Francis obſerved, that Mr Pitt's ſpeech, upon that occaſion, was the beſt he had ever read. He had been employed, he added, during a number of years, in the ſtudy of Demoſthenes, and had finiſhed a tranſlation of that celebrated orator, with all the decorations of ſtyle and language within the reach of his capacity. Many of the company remembered the debate, and ſeveral paſſages were cited from the ſpeech, with the approbation and applauſe of all preſent. During the ardour of the converſation, Johnſon remained ſilent. When the warmth of praiſe ſubſided, he opened with theſe words: "That ſpeech I wrote in a garret in Exeter-ſtreet." The company was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment. After ſtaring at each other, for ſome time, in ſilent amaze, Dr Francis aſked how that ſpeech could be written by him? "Sir," ſaid Johnſon, "I wrote it in Exeter ſtreet: I never was in the gallery of the Houſe of Commons but once: Cave had intereſt with the door keepers: he and the perſons employed under him got admittance: they brought away the ſubject of diſcuſſion, the names of the ſpeakers, the ſide they took, and the order in which they roſe, together with notes of the various arguments adduced in the courſe of the debate. The whole was afterwards communicated to me, and I compoſed the ſpeeches in the form they now have in the Parliamentary Debates. For the ſpeeches of that period are all reprinted from Cave's Magazine." To this diſcovery Dr Francis made anſwer: "Then, Sir, you have exceeded Demoſthenes himſelf, for to ſay you have exceeded Francis's Demoſthenes would be nothing." The reſt of the company were lavish of their compliments to Johnſon: one, in particular, praiſed his impartiality, obſerving that he had dealt out reaſon and eloquence with an equal hand to both parties. "That is not quite true, Sir," ſaid Johnſon: "I ſaved appearances well enough, but I took care that the Whig dogs ſhould not have the beſt of it."

NEW BOOKS.

The Marquis de Caſaux's Thoughts on the Mechaniſm of Societies, concluded from p. 228.

THE following analyſis of the effects of prohibitory laws againſt exportation will give the reader a tolerably juſt notion of our author's manner of reaſoning, and of the ideas he wiſhes to inculcate:

Prohibitory Laws againſt Exportation.

"*Query.* Why do you ſolicit a prohibitory law againſt the exporting of ſuch an article of national product? — *Anſwer.* That I may get it *cheaper*.

Q. Can you buy it *cheaper*, without wronging the man who might ſell it *dearer*? — *A.* No.

Q. As it is impoſſible to prove that ſuch a conduct is equitable, how will you be able to prove it to be advantageous to the ſtate? — *A.* It is advantageous to the ſtate, that all its internal productions ſhould receive at home, all ſuch forms and preparations as may increaſe their value.

Q. Is the quantity of productions uſeful to the ſtate? — *A.* The queſtion is almoſt ridiculous.

Q. If the *producer* be diſcouraged by the low price ſet upon his productions, and take proper meaſures to produce *leſs*, in order to ſave the expence attending a *greater* production, and in the mean time to gain by producing *leſs* as much as he could gain by producing *more*, will you not then be guilty of having wronged the ſtate of all the productions which you cruſh in the very bud, by the prohibition? — *A.* No. Smuggling will give to the parties injured by the prohibitory law, a fully ſufficient means of extricating themſelves.

Q. Your hopes then are, that ſmuggling will make up for the injuries you propoſe to do to the *producers*; but how will you compenſate to the ſtate for the loſs it ſuſtains by a clandeſtine exportation? — *A.* Our only buſineſs is to mind our own intereſt; beſides, the ſtate may eaſily procure, by means of a land-tax, what it may loſe by the clandeſtine exportation: and we are ſo far from expecting that ſmuggling ſhould turn out to our advantage, that we petition it may be made a capital offence, and prohibited under pain of mutilation, the galleys, or at leaſt the entire ruin of the ſmuggler.

Q. But the law will either ſucceed, or fail in its effect. If the law ſucceed, will you not be the author of that diminution of the products, which the low price you intend to ſet upon thoſe products muſt unavoidably occaſion? And if the law fail in its effect, do you not uſeleſsly deprive the ſtate, 1ſt, of the produce of the ſmuggler's labour, whom you hope to ſee hanged, or, at beſt, mutilated; and 2dly, of the produce of that labour, which would have been performed by that army, partly compoſed of rogues, partly of idle fellows, now to be ſet upon the watch to detect and apprehend the ſmuggler, keep him in cloſe confinement, and lead him finally to the *gallows*, or to the *galleys*. Who is to pay thoſe rogues and idle fellows? — *A.* The ſtate, to be ſure.

Q. What are the eſſential parts of the ſtate? — *A.* Induſtry, that goes in ſearch of money; and agriculture, in as much as ſhe feeds induſtry *at the cheapeſt rate*.

Agriculture, impoveriſhed by your prohibitory law, will then loſe, not only what ſhe ſhould get by being at liberty to export, but alſo what ſhe muſt find to aſſiſt you in procuring her impoveriſhment by paying the land-tax neceſſary to pay thoſe very rogues and idle fellows, whoſe buſineſs it is to deſtroy her only remaining reſource againſt your cupidity — SMUGGLING.

Prohibitory Laws againſt, or exceſſive Duties impoſed upon Importation.

Q. Why do you petition againſt the liberty of importing ſuch or ſuch another article? — *A.* Becauſe we manufacture it, and wiſh to ſell it dearer to the national conſumers.

Q. Of how many orders of men is the claſs of national conſumers compoſed? — *A.* Of two, the land proprietor and all perſons not wholly deſtitute of money.

Q. That is to ſay, *in all caſes* of the whole kingdom, againſt the ſmall number of individuals who humbly petition for the prohibition of an article; — Be it ſo. Have you deviſed any means to increaſe in the conſumer the ability of purchaſing, whilſt you advance the price of your goods? — *A.* Not we; — on the contrary, it is our intention to have as much as we can of his commodities and money, for as little of our goods as poſſible.

Q. How can men of knowledge and probity be blind to the iniquity of ſuch a ſcheme? — Will not at leaſt its execution be ſomewhat impeded by the greateſt part of thoſe who follow the ſame trade? — *A.* No; — that is impoſſible:

our *corporations* have already provided againſt the inconvenience you allude to: not one of their members would dare to ſell his merchandiſe below the price fixed by his *corporation*; and we have made, as it were, the *impoſſibility* of any ſuch meaſure *doubly* ſo, by the difficulties we have deviſed to prevent a ready admittance into our *corporations*; all our by-laws tend to reduce our aſſociates to the ſmalleſt number poſſible. But one ſingle expedient is now wanting to put the finiſhing hand to that grand work; it is the abſolute prohibition of importing all thoſe commodities which foreign nations might offer at a cheaper rate than we are determined to ſell them at.

Q. So then, if you ſucceed in your plan—if by means of the ſolicited prohibition, the legiſlature enable you to extort with your ſixteen in merchandiſe, the goods and money, which, in caſe of a foreign competition, you could not have procured with leſs than twenty, what do you intend to do with the remaining part of what you ſhall have extorted?—*A.* Send it abroad.

Q. With what view?—*A.* Of increaſing the balance in money.

Q. Have you hitherto acted conſiſtently with that idea?—*A.* We have,—and it is known to all the world that it is the deareſt idea of an *Engliſhman*; an idea which the nation holds (if properly attended to) as the only bulwark againſt a national bankruptcy.

Q. What have you got by that idea, if it be probable that there is not above twenty-five or thirty millions in ſpecie within the kingdom, and if it be proved evidently that it is impoſſible you ſhould have more than thirty-five?—*A.* The reaſon is, no doubt, that foreign importation has been too freely permitted; a criminal, a traiterous indulgence, which we are inceſſantly at work to remove; and it is on that account, that, beſides the abſolute prohibition we now pray for in regard to ſuch and ſuch articles, we alſo petition that the duties be laid double and treble on all other foreign articles which are not yet totally prohibited.

Q. Do you not fear that foreigners, whoſe merchandiſe you would cauſe to be prohibited, ſhould play the ſame trick with yours? Do you not fear that thoſe on whoſe goods you mean to increaſe the duties, ſhould in their turn overload thoſe which they will receive from you? For this is all the conjuration requiſite to counteract and balance the effect of thoſe ſublime regulations which you petition for.—*A.* We ſhall carry on a ſmuggling trade in their country, and they will pay dearer for our goods; they cannot do without them.

Q. They will, no doubt, follow your example; therefore new recruits will be wanted for that army of rogues, and idlers, deſigned to lay hold of, and ruin whoever ſhould dare to oppoſe your ranſoming the owners of lands, and proprietors of ſome money; but be it ſo:—you will beſides be equally ſucceſsful in obliging the poor ranſomed individuals, to pay for the additional and neceſſary reinforcement of your ſtanding army of rogues and idlers, and for thoſe light troops of informers ſo well fitted for the noble purpoſe you are carrying on:—be it ſo again. But, after all, what are you to do with that immenſe balance in money? Shall you bury it underground?—*A.* Aye—and with all our hearts and ſouls, if, when thus buried, it could bring to us the ſame benefit as when it is rendered uſeful to ſome one elſe; but alas! that ſecret is not yet found out. It might be poſſible, however, to pray for an act of parliament, compelling the nation to pay the intereſt of all the ſums thus interred by us; and the wiſdom of ſuch an act would be the more conſpicuous, as it would keep within the reach, under the very hand of the nation, all the money ſhe might have occaſion for, whenever ſhe ſhould think it expedient to declare war againſt *France, our natural enemy*. Till ſuch an act is framed, we ſhall follow the example of *Holland*; we ſhall keep on the carrying trade, by which the *Dutch* have gained ſo much money notwithſtanding our navigation-act, which we fondly hoped was calculated to effect their ruin: we ſhall carry from *Ruſſia* to *Sicily*, from *Conſtantinople* to *Poland*, from *Stockholm* to *Cadiz*, from *Lisbon* to *Venice*, whatever may be carried from one place to the other; and this we ſhall do, at the loweſt prices, in order to get the preference of the *Dutch*. It is a great pity that this cannot be effected without benefiting the land owners, and the proprietors of ſome money, in all the countries where we may ſtand in competition for that carrying trade, not only with the *Dutch*, but with all the national monopoliſts who ſhall not have as yet been dexterous enough to force from their legiſlature, laws as *favourable*

to commerce as thoſe we have obtained; but in fact what matters it to us whom we ſerve, provided we get a good profit from the ſervice?

Q. Will you add further: *And provided alſo, that the ſervice done, falls not on the land-owner, or on the proprietor of ſome money within your nation?*—Yet thus far would you finally be led by that ſyſtem of prohibitions and reſtrictions, almoſt equally extravagant, to which you are ſo devoutly attached.—But ſuch a plan can ſucceed only to a certain degree; be pleaſed to obſerve, that hitherto you can boaſt of no other advantage but that of the firſt attack.—Sole and abſolute arbiters as you are of your own prices by the monopoly you have obtained, if agriculture had not advanced thoſe of her products in the ſame proportion, would not your land-owners be compelled to ſeek abroad for a country where monopoly ſhould not be ſo obligingly countenanced? for you do not, I preſume, flatter yourſelves that you ſhall be able to induce your parliament, in the age we live in, doubly to tax the property of thoſe who might look abroad for a remedy againſt your extortions:—the many laws of that kind conſigned to your annals (and which you would not fail to quote as a precedent), muſt ſeek, in the ignorance and barbarity of the age that gave them birth, an apology for their eſtabliſhment; but, at this preſent time! ſuch ſhades in the picture of the land of liberty, inſtead of ſetting off the beauties of its other parts, would annihilate the very idea of that liberty. *It is by juſtice and freedom that we are attracted and retained; it is by injuſtice and reſtraint that we are expelled and kept at a diſtance.* Be pleaſed then, in fine, to obſerve, that nothing can reſult from thoſe plans, the iniquity of which you have no more ſearched into than you have thoroughly examined their conſequences,—from thoſe prohibitions and reſtrictions, the effects of which muſt be counterbalanced by contradictory regulations,—except the pitiful advantage of having perverted the nature of the prices on every article. *What is neceſſary to counteract the effect of an injury done to the generality, will always be mechanically brought about by that very generality.* Would it not be more advantageous for men to agree among themſelves, like intelligent beings, on ſome plans accounted equitable by all,—on plans, the analyſis of which the projector might bear without a bluſh? Were a few points agreed upon, it would not perhaps be difficult to ſettle all the others."

The author then proceeds to ſettle theſe preliminary points, for which we muſt refer the reader to the book itſelf, if he wiſhes for farther information.—The ſpecimen above given will enable him to judge pretty fairly both of the manner and matter; nor ſhall we add farther to the length of theſe quotations, than barely to inſert the following rhapſody in praiſe of liberty, which we doubt not will be read with pleaſure by every Engliſhman. "Were any one," ſays this ſpirited politician, "to infer from the foregoing extract, [this was a petition to parliament for obtaining a monopoly in trade or manufactures,] that my intention is to ſtigmatize the uſe of *petitions*,—notwithſtanding the moſt invincible antipathy I bear to exclamations, which, for the moſt part betray either weakneſs or hypocriſy, I ſhould exclaim, "O divine liberty, of *humbly ſhewing* to the moſt reſpectable parts of a nation, all kinds of ideas, whether abſurd or reaſonable! Divine liberty, never treated in *England* but with that regard which is due from one man to whatever comes from another man! Divine liberty, who giveſt to the legiſlator, the time, knowledge, and often the means, neceſſary to prevent him from falling into ſuch errors as it is not beyond the power of human nature to avoid,—be thou ever bleſſed, and mayſt thou be worſhipped where-ever men are not infallible, and where-ever millions of men may ſuffer from a ſingle miſtake!" To this we heartily ſay, AMEN, and add, "Divine liberty, which permitteth men of all nations, and kindreds, and languages, to come among us, and to expreſs with freedom their ideas concerning our political regulations; whether theſe ideas be abſurd or reaſonable, may that ever be permitted, ſeeing their reaſonings may be afterwards ſettled with eaſe, by whoever liſteth, and the corn be thoroughly winnowed from the chaff, ſo as to render it both wholeſome and pleaſant for thoſe to whom it ſhall be adminiſtered!"

Before we cloſe our remarks on this performance, we cannot help taking notice of the inconvenience which reſults to the cauſe of literature, from an affectation of ſingularity by authors of diſtinguiſhed merit. *Monteſquieu* wrote a book on *the Spirit of Laws*, which holds a conſpicuous rank among the political

writings of the preſent age.—It poſſeſſes great merits and defects, and has been praiſed by a few who could diſtinguiſh its merits, but by an infinitely greater number who could not judge either of its defects or merits. That author, perhaps, with a view to conceal faults which he knew not how to remove, has affected an oracular obſcurity in uttering his *dogmata*, an immethodical arrangement, an abrupt tranſition from ſubject to ſubject, and a quaintneſs of reaſoning which throws a cloud over his work, that gives it a deep air of myſticiſm, which has a ſtrong tendency to command the veneration of mankind, where an idea has been preconceived of the author's talents. In conſequence of this, many of his aſſertions, which if they had been attempted to be ſupported by plain reaſoning only, muſt have fallen into contempt the moment they were uttered, have been retailed by ſucceeding authors as indiſputable axioms, to doubt of which would ſeem to indicate a very blameable degree of preſumption indeed. Other authors, ſince Monteſquieu, obſerving the effects of this mode of procedure, have, on too many occaſions, endeavoured to avail themſelves of the ſame device. All ſhallows, ſaid Johnſon, with much ingenuity, when put to a ſhift, and when he had no other argument at hand, *All ſhallows are clear*. Our philoſophers ſeem to act as if they wiſhed their readers to believe the converſe of this propoſition, viz. that all obſcurity indicates profundity of knowledge; hence, like the cuttle-fiſh, when they think they are in danger of being ſeen at a loſs, they take care to throw ſuch an obſcurity around, as to become imperceptible. Perhaps we may attribute to this cauſe, no ſmall part of that ſeemingly profound obſcurity, of which ſo many readers complain in the celebrated work of Dr Adam Smith on the Wealth of Nations. But we have more frequently occaſion to complain of that kind of myſticiſm obſcurity in the work now before us; and we give the preſent gentle hint, as a caveat for future authors to avoid running into this very unpardonable fault; and as an inducement for them to guard againſt it, we beg leave to aſſure them, that altho' a few may have thus obtained a certain degree of celebrity for a ſhort time longer than they otherwiſe would have done—yet for *one* that has ſucceeded in it, *twenty* have failed. At the beſt it affords but a temporary fame, which, ſooner or later, is blaſted, and is the cauſe of burying in oblivion, works which perhaps poſſeſs, in other reſpects, very great merit: for, as ſoon as men diſcover defects of this kind, in a few inſtances, they naturally reverſe the reaſoning of Socrates, and inſtead of ſaying that becauſe they find that the few paſſages in an obſcure work which they happen to underſtand are excellent, therefore they conclude that the other parts of it which they cannot underſtand are equally ſo; they ſay, that ſince they find that the few obſcure paſſages which have been analyſed are diſcovered to be nonſenſe, they conclude that all the other obſcure paſſages deſerve the ſame degree of condemnation.

The tranſlation of this work has much more the appearance of an original than tranſlations in general can boaſt; for except a few Galliciſms, ſuch as *capitaliſt*, *deficit*, *enſemble*, and one or two more, we diſcover no other marks of its French origin. The ſtyle poſſeſſes all the ſpirit and freedom of an original Engliſh production;—though it can by no means be ſaid to excel in correctneſs or purity.—In the French of the Marquis de Caſaux, we obſerve an uniform degree of elegance. M.

A Letter to a Friend on the reported Marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. By Mr Horne Tooke, 8vo. 2s. Johnſon.

WE are here preſented with a performance of a very eccentric nature. The circumſtance, true or falſe, to which the author alludes, will, hereafter, be interwoven with our hiſtory. It cannot fail to be recorded in the journals of parliament, that in the year 1787, Mr Alderman Newnham (one of the repreſentatives of the city of London) gave notice, in the Houſe of Commons, of a motion, which, at the deſire of the miniſter, he explained as follows: "To addreſs his Majeſty, requeſting, that he would take into his conſideration the affairs of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; and if his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the Prince's debts to be paid, the buildings at Carleton Houſe to be finiſhed, and an addition to be made to his Royal Highneſs's revenue, that the Houſe would make good the ſame."

The motion, thus intended, was conſidered by the members preſent as having no

no precedent, and as being, in its conſequences, highly alarming. Mr Rolle (member for Devonſhire) declared, "That there were reports of a tendency to affect the conſtitution of this country in church and ſtate, and till thoſe reports were cleared up, and certain explanations given, he ſhould not be for voting a ſingle ſhilling." Several members, Mr Powys, Mr Huſſey, Mr Brook Watſon, and others, ſtood up in their places, all deeply impreſſed with the magnitude of the buſineſs, and deprecating the motion. The miniſter, likewiſe, appeared adverſe to a motion ſo novel, and ſo much againſt all form and precedent; adding, that however painful it might prove, he muſt diſcharge his duty to the Crown, without wanting, at the ſame time, due reſpect for the Prince. On a ſubſequent day, Mr Fox went to the Houſe, and declared, that "he had the beſt authority to contradict all reports *in toto*." What thoſe reports were, was not mentioned, in direct terms, by Mr Rolle, and men were left to their own conjectures, as to the ſpecific matter denied by Mr Fox. The pamphlet before us aſcertains it with preciſion; and as this buſineſs muſt, hereafter, form a portion of our hiſtory, we think it not improper to give the following abſtract of what Mr Horne Tooke has ſaid on the occaſion.

This "Letter to a Friend" is dated April 1787, and purports to have been written while the buſineſs was depending in parliament. The points which the writer has in view are three: That the Prince was actually married to Mrs Fitzherbert; That ſuch marriage is good and legal; and laſtly, That it cannot be affected by the Act of Settlement. Mr Horne Tooke ſets out with an opinion, that the queſtion, then before the Houſe of Commons, would be *blinked* on both ſides: from the miniſterial ſide he did not expect a ſincere diſcharge of duty to the King, nor, from the oppoſition, a more firm attachment to his Royal Highneſs. The *Ins* would, moſt probably, do enough to keep in, without hurting their future intereſts; and the *Outs*, having a regard to nearer, and of courſe dearer, contingencies, would not go the whole length in their adherence to the Prince. Both parties would act with a double proſpect, and between both the truth would be kept concealed, without affording to the people at large any uſeful or ſolid information.

In order, therefore, to diſpel the miſt, the letter-writer tells, in plain terms, that he concludes "Mrs Fitzherbert to be in all reſpects, *legally*, really, worthily, and *happily for this country*, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales." This, he ſays, has been ſo circulated through the nation, that it were a ridiculous affectation to be any longer delicate about the matter; and therefore Mr H. Tooke ſays, it is *believed by him, on ſolid grounds*, that the Prince of Wales is married to (the late) Mrs Fitzherbert; that the meaſure, while it was yet in contemplation, was known to him, on good authority; and that he has felt much joy in its completion.

We are not told the grounds upon which his belief is founded; but the fact now ſtands roundly aſſerted. He wonders that the friends of his Royal Highneſs ſtood aloof, affecting to diſbelieve the ſtory, or to keep it ſecret, whereas the honour of all concerned required, that it ſhould be made as authentic and public as poſſible.

The marriage, he admits, has been held both *improper*, and *legally impoſſible*. Improper, becauſe the lady was an Engliſh ſubject, and not deſcended from a ſovereign houſe. To this he anſwers, that ſuch marriages, at all times within memory, were in uſe with the ſovereigns of this kingdom, uninterrupted till the acceſſion of the preſent family on the throne. He obſerves, that Queen Eliſabeth, the two immediate predeceſſors of George I. and the Houſe of Stuart itſelf, with the very ſovereign under whom the Houſe of Hanover claims, were all the iſſue of ſuch a match. Five ſovereigns of the Houſe of Tudor were the iſſue of ſuch matches, and no miſchief ever did, or could ariſe to this country. He will not admit the idea, that a beautiful Engliſh woman is unfit to be the companion of an Engliſh prince; and the ladies, no doubt, will be obliged to him for ſo polite an argument. The policy, he ſays, is new, and imported into this kingdom with the Houſe of Hanover. By the law of ſucceſſion in Germany, the iſſue of an unequal match, namely, of a ſovereign married to a ſubject not deſcended from a ſovereign houſe, is excluded from the inheritance; and for this reaſon, the children of Prince Louis of Wirtemburg, eldeſt nephew of th reigning Duke, will be poſtponed to t iſſue of a younger branch. We are fu th

ther told, that the rule is now adopted in England, to ſecure the ſucceſſion of the King of Great Britain to the Electorate of Hanover. It was with this view, he ſays, that the ridiculous notion of *impropriety* was introduced into this kingdom. Mr Tooke thinks that the Prince, who ſhould by an improper match ſeparate Hanover from Great Britain, would do a public ſervice to both countries: the event, he ſays, is much to be wiſhed for, and the obligation would be great to Engliſh beauty and merit. By this view of the buſineſs, he flatters himſelf that the people of England will be reconciled to the marriage, when, like himſelf, they ſhall know it to be true.

The validity of the marriage is his next conſideration. By the 12th of the King, ſuch a match is declared to be illegal, ſince it is thereby provided, that (excepting the iſſue of *Princeſſes*, who have married, or may marry with foreign families), "No deſcendant of the body of George II. ſhall be capable of contracting matrimony without the King's conſent under the great ſeal, and declared in council; provided nevertheleſs, that after the age of twenty-five, if any ſuch deſcendant ſhall give notice to the King's privy council of an intention to contract a marriage, then, at the expiration of twelve calendar months, it ſhall be lawful to contract ſuch marriage, unleſs, in the mean time, both Houſes of Parliament ſhall declare their diſapprobation." Such is the ſubſtance of the act, and conſequently the marriage in queſtion (which Mr Tooke aſſerts to be founded in fact) muſt in point of law be null and void. Before the Prince's age of twenty-five, the King's conſent under the great ſeal was not given; and ſince that age, no ſuch intention has been notified to the privy council, ſo that parliament might take cognizance of it. A lawyer would therefore declare the marriage void. But Mr H. Tooke contends for its validity. The *Act of Parliament*, according to him, is null and void. It encroaches on natural rights. You cannot give a leaſe of a pump, without the right to draw water. No act of parliament can reſtrain our eye ſight, hearing, eating, or digeſtion. The ſtatute in queſtion is worſe than caſtration: it condemns to celibacy, *without a limited period*, unleſs the King, like the Pope, ſhall grant a diſpenſation to reſtore the dignity of manhood, and give leave to uſe the natural rights of an animal. From theſe premiſes it is inferred that the act of the 12th of the King is no more than a *ſham law*. Mr H. Tooke adds, that "their Royal Highneſſes (as he believes their marriage to have been ſolemnized) may reſt aſſured that the honourable union between them is not only in *conſcience*, but in *law*, firm, good, valid, and legal." On this matter we ſhall not hazard any opinion. It is not for us to ſettle either the law or the fact. Should the queſtion ever ariſe, the lawyers of the day will diſcuſs it, and the ſtatute-book will be dogs-eared throughout the kingdom.

The third part of Mr Tooke's argument ſtill remains. The Act of Settlement ſtands in his way, by the 1. *W. & M. ſtat.* 2, *chap.* 2, *ſect.* 9, it is enacted, that "Every perſon who ſhall profeſs the Popiſh religion, or *marry a Papiſt*, ſhall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to inherit, poſſeſs, or enjoy the Crown of this realm and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging; and in all ſuch caſes, the people are abſolved from their allegiance." This act is further confirmed by the 12. and 13. of *W.* III. *c.* 2, by which the Crown was ſettled in the Houſe of Hanover.

To theſe laws Mr H. Tooke makes no objection. On the contrary, the people, he ſays, were well authoriſed (for it is their natural right) to fix and determine upon what conditions they will accept a ſovereign. He thinks that Mr Rolle, alarmed as he was for the ſafety of *Church and State*, [why do we always put the Church firſt?] behaved in parliament with an open, manly, and independent ſpirit, which certain ſmall wits have endeavoured to decry. But though wits may flatter themſelves that they have Sterling talents, Mr Rolle ſeems to have that about him which is better than genius, and in the long run will leave his adverſaries at a diſtance behind. Manly as it was in this gentleman to avow his apprehenſions for the conſtitution, Mr H. Tooke has no ſuch alarm: his anſwer is, "Whatever religious opinion Mrs FITZHERBERT may or may not have formerly contracted (a matter perfectly indifferent)—her ROYAL HIGHNESS is *not a Papiſt*." He does not object to the clauſe, which excludes all of that religion, but wiſhes other paſſages in the Act of Settlement were as ſtrictly obſerved; in particular, that which provides, that no perſon holding offices or places

of profit under the King, or receiving penſions from the Crown, ſhall be capable of a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons. This, he ſays, was baſely ſurrendered to Queen Anne, within five years after it was enacted. For the reſtoration of this clauſe, he is willing to barter the Papiſt marriage, being more willing to *truſt the Sovereign with a Papiſt wife, than with a corrupt parliament.* He concludes his letter with an inference from all that he has ſaid, namely, that his Royal Highneſs's marriage is neither unuſual, *improper, impoſſible, illegal*, nor affected by the Act o Settlement.

In this manner Mr Horne Tooke goes through the three propoſitions he ſet out with, *viz.* That the Prince is married; 2dly, That his marriage is legal; and 3dly, Unimpeached by the Act of Settlement. But ſtill one thing ſtares him in the face, and in conſequence of this, he tells us, in a poſtſcript, that ſince the concluſion of his letter, he has been informed, *by newſpaper authority*, that the marriage in queſtion has been formally and ſolemnly diſavowed in the Houſe of Commons; the very ſuppoſition treated as abſurd, and the report originating in wiiful malice and vulgar calumny. But this *newſpaper authority* he will not believe. It tends to leſſen the character of the lady; and the Prince is not capable of ſuch conduct. A lady's character is bartered away for money. A Prince's honour, once ſacrificed, can never be retrieved. The complaint that the heir apparent was reduced to the ſtate of a private gentleman, was the very reaſon why his income ſhould not be enlarged. That ſtate reſumed would be a demand for a ſuitable income. But a compromiſe took place: the debts are to be paid, Carleton-houſe to be completed; and (ſince it is denied that the Prince is married) no augmentation of income till he does marry. In the whole tranſaction, it is the opinion of our author, that the Adminiſtration and Oppoſition have concurred in nothing, but *unbluſhingly* to palm a falſehood on the world.—The pamphlet concludes with a ſerious wiſh that both King and Prince would be convinced, that neither of them can be faithfully ſerved by their reſpective adherents. He therefore preſumes to recommend to both, a cordial and affectionate concurrence of ſentiment: diſunion between them will ever be the ſignal for infidelity.

Thus we have laid before our readers a brief, but full, account of this extraordinary publication. The queſtion to which it relates is of importance; but whether any, and what credit is due to the propoſition advanced by Mr Horne Tooke, we leave as a point of curious ſpeculation to more able politicians than we pretend to be. For us, we can ſay nothing to the great and leading problem, which may be conſidered as the baſis of the work. The author has thought proper to hazard himſelf in a buſineſs of great nicety. The grounds of his political creed are beſt known to himſelf. Without taking upon us to accuſe him of raſhneſs, we only venture to ſay, that the ſtrong aſſertion contained in this work ought to be built upon the ſureſt foundation; and, even in that caſe, after ſo public a denial as was delivered in the Houſe of Commons, had the pamphlet been entirely ſuppreſſed, the ſacrifice to politeneſs would, perhaps, not have been too great. As to the author's opinion of eventual happineſs, either to the parties, or to the public, from ſo queſtionable a tranſaction, it ſeems to be matter of prophecy: but of the truth or falſehood of that prophecy our children and grandchildren may, at ſome remote period of time, be the beſt judges. M.

A Commercio-Political Eſſay on the Nature of the Balance of Foreign Trade, as it reſpects a Commercial Intercourſe between Great Britain and France, and between Great Britain and other Nations. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Stockdale.

THE writer of this Eſſay is not to be claſſed with the common herd of pamphleteers who iſſue forth on temporary occaſions: he undertakes to examine the *principle* of the late commercial treaty, and in this line of inquiry overlooks many paltry calculations of preſent balances of profit and loſs on the immediate articles of traffick. For, he obſerves, "the commercial balance has for its object the increaſe of gold and ſilver; but the political balance has for its object the increaſe of real phyſical wealth, and conſequently the increaſe of general proſperity, and of national power." He inſtances many nations, as well as our own American colonies, that have evidently thriven with a poſitive balance of trade againſt them; paying that balance from the produce of the earth. "Whoever

ever poſſeſſes things, poſſeſſes the price of things, and much more ſurely than if he poſſeſſed gold and ſilver; for an ox, or a buſhel of wheat, is of the ſame value now that it was five hundred years ago; but an ounce of gold is of twenty times leſs value now, than at the former period. Agriculture ought certainly to be conſidered not only as a manufacture, but as the moſt profitable of all manufactures; for the products of agriculture are the reſult of the labour of man, as much as the products of the loom or of the forge, with this great advantage in favour of the former, that labour forms a ſmaller part of the aggregate of their value; therefore the nett profit is the greater. From this conſideration, I think it would be very advantageous to this kingdom if one half of our idle ſhopkeepers would turn cultivators, that is, would become manufacturers; and that, inſtead of throwing ourſelves into feveriſh heats about the uncomputable balance of foreign trade, we ſhould give our chief attention to cultivate that branch of commerce, where the annual balance is ſure to be in our favour, to the amount of many millions." Nature, he adds, could yield us many millions more, were we but to labour for it with half the aſſiduity that we labour for foreign balances. But, "if the increaſe of foreign commerce is a thing deſireable, it appears to me that the commercial treaty has a tendency to occaſion ſuch an increaſe. I hope we are not ſo ſelfiſh as to deſire all the advantages of it to be on our ſide; and I cannot preſume to think the French miniſtry ſo unwiſe, as not to have the intereſt of France in view, in framing the different articles of the treaty, as well as the Engliſh miniſtry had the intereſt of Great Britain. How! Can the treaty be both beneficial to us and to the French! And why not? even on the ſuppoſition of the annual balance of trade between the two nations being perfectly equal, the commercial intercourſe between them may nevertheleſs be greatly beneficial to both."

"I have ſeen," ſays he, "at Marſeilles, a cargo of Dutch cheeſes that would have nearly purchaſed a cargo of French wine, the pound of cheeſe being nearly an equivalent for a bottle of wine; and I own I was ſorry that England had precluded herſelf from making the ſame exchange. How many places are there in France where a pound of the beſt Engliſh cheeſe would purchaſe two bottles of good Burgundy; and ſhould the poſſeſſors of thoſe two different commodities wiſh an interchange, is there much policy in obſtructing them?

The author of A View of the Treaty of Commerce with France, thinking he had diſcovered an inſuperable reaſon againſt any commercial connection between the two kingdoms, the validity of that objection is thus conſidered:

"This author lays it down as a principle, that the ſtaple manufactures of wine, brandy, vinegar, oil, &c. give France a phyſical ſuperiority to the prejudice of England; and, never doubting of the juſtneſs of his principle, is thereby led into numberleſs errors throughout his performance. As much ſtreſs has been laid upon this principle, though a falſe one, and as it is apt, when ignorantly adopted, to fill the minds of well-meaning people with apprehenſions, a more particular examination of it may therefore not be unprofitable. The example I have before given, of a pound of cheeſe having a marketable value equal to two bottles of wine, at once ſhows the futility of it; but the more narrowly it is viewed, the more unſound it will appear. If we reckon what will beſt feed and maintain man (and that will be the ultimate ſtandard of all commercial balances), an acre of wheat, or an acre of potatoes, will be of more value than an acre of oranges, or olives, or ſugar. The late war afforded an inſtance of an acre of onions, from New York, ſelling in the Weſt Indies for what would purchaſe two acres of ſugar. In how many places of England may not an acre of dairy yield as much in butter, as an acre of olive trees would yield in oil? In many parts of England one may ſee, in the months of December, January, and February, young lambs feeding in the meadows with their dams, while one half of the neighbouring continent of Europe is buried under ſnow; and, in the months of June, July, and Auguſt, our cattle ſtill find food in the fields, while the ſouthern climates of Europe are, from the exceſs of heat, yielding almoſt as little ſuſtenance for cattle, as if they were covered with water. It may, therefore, juſtly be preſumed, that the benefits ariſing from our mild winters, and perpetual paſturage, when contraſted with thoſe which the hot ſummers confer upon France, give the phyſical ſuperiority

riority to the ſide of Great Britain."

Our author is as little ſatisfied with the reaſons why our connection with Portugal ſhould ſtand in the way of a like intercourſe with France. "If the Portugueſe think the Methuen treaty advantageous to them, why may they not ſtill continue it? If they think it diſadvantageous, they will, doubtleſs, rejoice at the ceſſation of it. The reaſoning of ſome of our orators and writers, who have objected to the commercial treaty on this ground, is moſt curious and moſt extraordinary. After enumerating, with all the painful accuracy of haberdaſhers or ſhopkeepers, the balances of trade for a long courſe of years, between Portugal and England, they conclude, from a compariſon of the debtor and creditor columns, that it has been moſt gainful to England; and, at the ſame time, that the Portugueſe will be highly offended if any alteration is made in it!"

On the whole, this ſenſible writer concludes, that with a due cultivation of our domeſtic advantages, we have no occaſion to diſtract our minds about the balance of trade: the cuſtomhouſe balance of profit and the political balance of profit being widely different. M.

Conſilia: or, Thoughts upon ſeveral ſubjects; affectionately ſubmitted to the conſideration of a young friend. By Samuel Birch. Edit. 2d, corrected and enlarged. 8vo.

THE ingenious author, in his preface, informs us, that "the following ſheets, which were originally written for private peruſal, are now offered to the public. The very flattering reception with which a candid public has honoured them, is of itſelf a ſufficient apology for obtruding a ſecond impreſſion. The author, well aware that they lie open to the criticiſm of the world, hopes that the purity of his intention will ſecure him from the cenſures which otherwiſe the imperfection of them might occaſion. He does not herein boaſt an ample treatiſe upon the ſeveral ſubjects, for the reformation of the world at large, but merely endeavours to collect the materials with which his little leiſure has been able to furniſh him, for the information of, and advice to a young friend, who, with little deſire to application, might otherwiſe have been deſtitute of ſuch neceſſary reflections. To this end, he has ventured to take up his pen, and reduce into writing ſome few moral remarks on life at large, and the conduct requiſite to make that life happy. He would, however, have great reaſon to lament his labour, if he could for a moment ſuſpect that they will be peruſed with greater attention to the ability of the performance than to the undiſguiſed and plain advice which it contains. He has endeavoured to make the ſcheme as conciſe, and at the ſame time as comprehenſive, as poſſible; beginning with the moſt important buſineſs of life, Religion.—The preſent temper of the world very much diſcourages the appearance of ſerioufneſs, and therefore many, doubtleſs, will diſſent from his ſcheme; but few, he humbly hopes, will go far enough to cenſure the motive which produced it."

On the ſubject of attendance on divine worſhip, Mr Birch ſays,

"I can only obſerve, that to a bad man no employment can be ſo uſeful, and to a good man none ſo delightful. Never be prevailed upon by any trifling event to neglect the celebration and true enjoyment of the Sabbath. Be aſſured there will always be found time enough, if properly managed, for your ſecular engagements and pleaſures in the ſix days allotted for them; perhaps little enough, in the ſhort interval of the ſeventh, however improved, for the infinite concern and delight of which it is intended at once the type and preparation.

Of your deportment at the houſe of God, the only rule I will mention is, the *recollection* of your *employment*. If the awful idea of the MAJESTY you are addreſſing, the ſerious ſolicitude for your temporal and ſpiritual welfare, which you are imploring, and which none but his power can with-hold, none but his goodneſs can procure, will not ſo rivet the attention and adoration as to preclude the indecent ceremonials of acquaintance, and the more trifling remarks of vacant folly, or prevailing faſhion, during ſervice, it is to be feared no rule or inſtruction will avail; for precepts cannot increaſe the fervour of the prayer, or give devotion to the bending knee. The two *extremes* which I would preſs you to avoid are theſe, being ASHAMED of your religion, and being OSTENTATIOUS of it."

On affection and benevolence:

"The *parent* feels no ſmall degree of comfort in *reverſion*, and enjoys ſome pleaſure, ſuperadded to his natural bond

of love, when, in the delightful employment of nurturing and protecting his offſpring, he conſiders himſelf planting, as it were, an hedge about him, to be his *future* protection againſt the ſtorms of life, his *future* aſylum in the hour of infirmity and diſtreſs."

On conduct and converſation:

"To be *induſtrious* is a duty no leſs incumbent upon the man of buſineſs, than to be generous and juſt. I do not mean, that bodily labour and fatigue are eſſentials; but a certain *activity* of *mind*, to a ſhare of which every occupation in life lays its claim. There is nothing ſo dangerous or diſgraceful, in any ſtation, as an habit of ſloth and indolence: it ſteals inſenſibly upon the man, till it has taken poſſeſſion of every faculty, both of ſoul and body. To a wretch thus *afflicted*, for I think it a *calamity*, time paſſes by with leaden wings; whilſt he, as it were, watching the particles of ſand in an hour-glaſs, ſits brooding in uſeleſs contemplation, fattening perhaps upon the *luxuries*, without enjoying the *comforts* of life.

To make life *agreeable*, it muſt be made *uſeful*; therefore induſtry, properly proportioned, muſt be pleaſure.

If any one ſituation requires good temper, more than another, it muſt be the life of buſineſs. A man thus engaged has every temper in its turn to grapple with; for he is particularly expoſed to the arrogance and contumely of his *ſuperiors*, the impoſition and over reaching of his *equals*, and to the envy and ſlander of his *inferiors*; all which a wiſe man will be as wary of incurring, as he will be patient under if incurred. A tradeſman, of what rank ſoever, be his education ever ſo extenſive, his property ever ſo ſubſtantial, his connections ever ſo reſpectable, is, notwithſtanding, *but a tradeſman*; and if he is unfortunate enough to be vulnerable by it, will frequently feel the mortification of ſubmitting to the *ſcorn* of the *unworthy*, who, perhaps, but for the bubble of *precedence*, would, in every point of view conſidered, become, beyond compariſon, *inferior* to him.

But ſuch are the terms of his ſtation; he enters upon it with theſe impediments in his way; and, if he has but the prudence to conceal his indignation, will doubtleſs laugh in his turn.

Civility and patience, under any of theſe circumſtances, are the two grand objects of our attention; the one is a ſeldom-failing antidote againſt the bitterneſs of pride, whilſt the other is a retreat, if that fails in its operation. We will note this by the way: there is no honeſt occupation in life which can clothe any man with diſgrace, whoſe conduct caſts no diſhonour upon his occupation. The mind therefore will have its dignity and comfort, whether the body is ſuſtained by the bread of carefulneſs, or pampered with the luxuries of wealth.—I have now touched upon the peculiar points to which men of buſineſs ſhould give their ſtricteſt ſtudy. Integrity, generoſity, induſtry, civility, and good temper, are, I think, very able companions and ſupporters to carry them ſafely, honourably, and happily, through the ſphere of life into which they are caſt."

Speaking of company, our author ſays:

"It is the diſtinguiſhed honour of the preſent day, that it has aboliſhed the authority of fettering the inclination, and plunging, with a brutal enjoyment, the unwilling gueſt into drunkenneſs. But, amidſt convivial humour and merriment, there is ſtill left a diſgraceful privilege, to which, however reluctantly, we are ſometimes conſtrained to ſubmit; I mean that vile flow of obſcenity which, under cover of *double entendre*, or, what is worſe, *undiſguiſed*, claims the place and applauſe of *wit*: to ſuffer it, is painful; to encourage it, is infamous. A man thus ſituated, if he is a man of ſenſe and decency, may always find means to avoid, or at leaſt tacitly condemn it: if, in ſtrict compliance with good manners, he is forbid peevithly and moroſely to cenſure it, yet, in compliance with his own feelings, he is not obliged to enjoy it with ſuch avidity as to indulge the fever of his imagination at the expence of his underſtanding, and to ſhout applauſe upon the diſgraceful ſubject which will next day excite his honeſt indignation."

On the faſhionable vice of defamation:

"It is not a novel, but it is an intereſting obſervation, that the reputation of mankind, as it is the moſt defenceleſs and vulnerable, ſo is it the moſt ſenſible and tender part.—Dark hints, and unſupported innuendoes, the multiplying off-ſpring of ſuperficial inquiry and malicious credulity, are like the wounds of the cowardly aſſaſſin, who dips his poinard in poiſon; no medicine, however efficacious in itſelf, can follow its malignity in every part. The heart accuſtomed to ſuch practices cannot be very tender

der either of its own virtues or comforts. It is no evidence of a man's *underſtanding*, that he is capable of *diſcovering* the errors of another; or of his *humanity*, that he is capable of *expoſing* them.

The venom which is induſtriouſly extracted from the *myſterious inſinuation*, the *ſhrugging* of the *ſhoulder*, the *affected ſilence* at the bare mention of a name, circumſtances which moſt powerfully combine to involve the unfortunate character who ſhall call them into exerciſe, is perhaps more noxious and inveterate than the calumnious aſſertion, or direct, unblushing falſehood.

The enjoyment ſeems not to be ſufficiently gratifying in ſullying the reputation of a ſtranger; the higheſt luxury, to the ſhame of our age be it recorded, is derived from wounding the characters of the very friends whom we profeſs to value and reſpect.

Thoſe who engage in this ſort of converſation will frequently premiſe to you, that it is very diſtant from calumny, and that they are the greateſt enemies to defamation; they will not allow the leaſt ill-nature in the remark, but alledge, by way of introduction, "That the circumſtances were ſo *very remarkable*, or that there appeared in them ſuch a *ſimilarity* with the ſubject, they could not avoid repeating them, though they *do not believe* one ſyllable of the report." In many caſes, though the moſt innocent motive may occaſion it, and though we are perfectly devoid of unkindneſs; yet when we reflect, that, through our want of conſideration and caution, the reputation of a friend or a ſtranger may be injured; and, whilſt we indulge what we think inoffenſive converſation, we are plunging daggers into the peace of one who may have rendered us benefits, or at leaſt who never wronged us; it is ſurely ſufficient to arm us with peculiar circumſpection, whenever idle reports of characters are introduced to force or enliven the converſation."...

"Be ſure to avoid that barbarous cuſtom of ſneering at, and expoſing to ridicule, any of the calamities or infirmities which fall to the lot of mankind; ſuch as the *monuments* of *misfortune*, or the *ſhattered ruins* of *age*. I have ſeen many a man of education guilty of this: a *brave* man will not be—a *good* man cannot——. There is a hidden degree of cowardice always an ingredient in this, for the property of cowardice is to be infolent and cruel; and it is taking a moſt pitiful advantage of an helpleſs ſituation to inſult with impunity. None, therefore, but the moſt daſtardly ſpirits can enjoy it."....

"Reſpecting *dreſs*, though faſhion is for ever changing, it is not for us to change with it; there are but two grand points to which the moſt worthy of every ſtation ſteadily adhere, which are, propriety and uniformity. If we have an inclination to dreſs *ſuitable* to our ſituation, we cannot miſtake it: if to dreſs *beyond* it, we ſhall not know at what point or degree to ſtop: the gentleman makes neatneſs his *firſt* object, and finery his *laſt*; to judge of the coxcomb, *reverſe it*."....

"To be prudent is not to be penurious, for the moſt expenſive man may keep his accounts clear. The great danger of indulging a taſte for dreſs is the temptation of incurring expences which are not, nor are likely to be, in our power to ſupport; and in that caſe we ſhall find but few who are diſpoſed to pity the reduced *prodigal*, however they might commiſerate the misfortune of the *prudent*."....

Of unfortunate women Mr B. ſays,

"Theſe muſt indeed excite our compaſſion; they have, *here at leaſt*, *repentance* without *forgiveneſs*,—the diſpoſition but not the power to amend. Guilt and ſubſiſtence are inſeparable, with the diſmal alternative of *food* and *ſorrow*, or *virtue* and *famine*. What will not human nature undergo when famine ſtares it in the face? It is not for us to judge, it is not for the virtuous of *their* ſex to judge. Eaſe cannot anſwer the arguments of want; neither can we preſcribe rules for what we cannot feel. Crimes almoſt loſe their name when we cloſe all the avenues to returning virtue. Such a ſituation is too ſevere for human nature; till, therefore, we can literally take the ſting from death, and diveſt eternity of horror, they muſt ſhrink back, and at any rate exiſt. God only knows, and God only can tell, what ſhare of his inexhauſtible mercy he has in reverſion for theſe *peculiarly wretched* of human kind; be it ours at leaſt, and if it is an error, we err on the faireſt ſide, to be prudent enough to avoid their crimes, and charitable enough to forgive them.

"We will, for a moment, take a glance at her change of ſituation. It is but a ſhort ſeaſon ſince flattery almoſt

warmed into idolatry, ſince adulation bent the pliant knee of hypocriſy, and the poiſon of pretended love, with irreſiſtible ſweetneſs, charmed the liſtening fair-one.

"Let us follow her when deſerted by her ſeducer;—ſhe ſeeks her parent;—the parent (bluſh, Nature, at the reproach!) knows not his child, and ſhuts his door againſt repentance and ſupplication. Gratitude is the laſt virtue which forſakes the female breaſt; and there are few inſtances in which acceptance and forgiveneſs would be abuſed. Such an act would *exalt* the parent, and *might preſerve* the child!....

Never ſuffer yourſelf to be ſwayed, by any motive whatever, to profeſs to a young woman of character more than your integrity can ſubſcribe to. Unfortunately for them, there are a thouſand ways to perſuade ſuch of your attachment without the *direct* confeſſion of it; a thouſand attentions, which may reaſonably warrant the credulity of a female, without being binding on your part. Such, for inſtance, as affecting her company in every public place;—being ſolicitous to ſhew her every mark of partiality and regard, even at the expence of good manners to others;—ſeizing every opportunity of drawing her apart from others;—epiſtolary correſpondence;—all which, with a numerous train of nameleſs and myſterious modes of conduct, may be practiſed without once coming to the *direct* propoſal. Now, theſe circumſtances have a moſt deſtructive tendency; they give *us* all the advantage, and ſubject the *fair* ſex to a moſt pitiable *bondage*.—They may *innocently* rely upon ſuch appearance, and yet cannot challenge its *ſincerity*; for at his pleaſure man forſakes, and leaves them nothing but their anguiſh and complaint to convince the world they had any rational ground for their deluſion.—Can any thing be conſidered more cruel than ſuch a line of conduct as this? The delicacy of a woman's ſituation denies her the ſatisfaction of bringing to an immediate explanation the *firſt* attention of an admirer; nor is it frequently revealed till, by the imperceptible progreſs of affection, the diſappointment may be injurious.—Taking then into our conſideration the unſuſpecting inexperience and peculiar ſituation of the female, we muſt ſubſcribe to this concluſion, That there are very *few* attentions indeed beyond the expreſs limits of friendſhip and politeneſs, (which have an univerſal and not partial influence), that a man can blameleſsly pay to a modeſt woman; for he can have no right to injure her peace, or expoſe her to ridicule, to gratify his perſonal vanity, or indulge a ſuperficial phantom of his imagination.——

Public places of amuſement, ſo long as they are frequented with moderation, are admirable in their effect. But never ſtrain your taſte beyond your underſtanding, by reſorting to entertainments in any language with which you have no acquaintance; yet nothing is more common than this. What would become of the Italian opera, if the audience were compoſed of real connoiſſeurs alone? Such, however, is the vanity of the age, that a box at the opera-houſe is become as neceſſary an appendage to a family of taſte as their carriage.——

I knew PROSPERO well: he began a life of commerce with a diſpoſition admirably ſuited to his ſtation; he was induſtrious, honeſt, generous, and affable. A few years procured for him the eſteem of every one who was happy enough to know him; and, by an uniform attention, in a ſhort time he found himſelf a wealthy man. Having loſt a beloved wife, who had made him father of three children, all of whom were of an age ſafely to be left to themſelves, he was ſoon diverted from the often-tried pleaſures of his counting-houſe to the fancied delight of leaving off trade.—To this end were his whole concerns centered in a few acres of cultivated land, in a moſt delightful ſituation, far from the noiſe and perplexity of the capital. Every article which had *engroſſed* his former attention was as induſtriouſly *avoided*, and, trade once forſaken, an entire new ſcheme was ſubſtituted to charm the few remaining years which Providence might grant him. Every thing was procured which he wanted, or *thought* he wanted, to render theſe his *latter* days of life moſt happy. A very few months, however, perfectly convinced him how very inadequate his diſpoſition was to ſuch enjoyments. The face of nature, which, to *occaſional* and *temporary* retirement, had yielded charms of pleaſing variety and wholeſome reſt, to a *conſtant* obſerver, like a familiar beauty, faded upon the fatiated enjoyment. He knew not, or reliſhed not, the happy recourſe to his library, in unpleaſant

pleaſant weather, or to the ſports to which the peculiarly happy choſen ſpot of his reſidence invited him at the ſeveral ſeaſons of rural enjoyment.—Scarcely a twelvemonth had elapſed before he too ſenſibly perceived the canker, melancholy, preying upon his very exiſtence; and he would unqueſtionably have died, but for the exertions of a near relation, who perſuaded him to return to that ſcene of traffick which was ſo congenial to his happineſs. He did ſo; and could not afterwards be prevailed upon to reviſit thoſe pleaſing ſcenes, which would ever have delighted him had he been content with temporary and ſtated viſits."

We could readily give further extracts; but perhaps what is already exhibited, will be ſufficient to impreſs a favourable idea of the heart, as well as the head, of this ingenious author. *Gent. Mag.*

New Deſcription of Paisley.

PAiſley was erected into a burgh of barony by James IV. 1488. It enjoys all the powers neceſſary for government and police, without any of the burdens to which royal burghs are ſubjected. The government of the town is veſted in three magiſtrates, ſeventeen counſellors, and a treaſurer; eight of whom are changed annually at Michaelmas. The freedom of the place is conferred on very moderate terms. The revenues of the town are not great, but they have been managed to the beſt advantage. The rapid increaſe of the place has not been attended with a proportional increaſe of revenue; therefore ſeveral neceſſary improvements, and intended public buildings, are not yet carried into execution.

As the extenſive manufactures carried on at this town and places adjacent are valuable acquiſitions to the country, they will naturally excite the attention of all who conſider manufactures one of the chief pillars which ſupport our national proſperity.

In attempting to trace the progreſs and extent of theſe, it will not be improper to obſerve, that the firſt attempts to emerge from ſloth and poverty require conſiderable exertions; and even theſe exertions can have but ſmall effect for a conſiderable period of time. The firſt difficulty to ſurmount, is the want of knowledge in the branch to be introduced. When that is overcome, the want of capital is another obſtruction, which commonly prevents any great progreſs from being made for years. After the habits of induſtry are acquired, and the manufacturing arts are arrived at ſome degree of perfection, when the capitals of thoſe engaged in them have increaſed in proportion, then the progreſs of manufactures moves rapidly on; but when all the ſprings of emulation, ambition, and expenſive luxury, are put in motion, they accelerate their progreſs with aſtoniſhing velocity.

The branches of manufactures carried on at Paiſley, are the linen, the thread, the ſilk, and the cotton.

The manufacture of linen, and linen mixed with cotton, was begun before the union of the two nations, but at that time was very inconſiderable. A few looms were employed in weaving muſlins; but this trade was ſoon annihilated by the introduction of foreign muſlins. It is a curious circumſtance, that, after they were obliged to abandon this fabric for 80 years, the progreſs of the manufacturing arts is ſo far advanced, that they have now, with great probability of ſucceſs, commenced a rivalſhip with the weavers of Indoſtan, where that fabric has been manufactured for ages.

Their next attempt was weaving ſtriped linens, which they named Bengals, which was an imitation of cotton, but made of linen and cotton yarn. At this time, a trade with England being opened, a conſiderable trade of check handkerchiefs was carried on for ſeveral years with advantage. To this ſucceeded plain, ſtriped, ſpotted, and figured lawns, and bordered handkerchiefs. After this, plain and figured thread gauze was added to the other fabrics. Theſe light fancy articles tended to excite the ingenuity and taſte of the artiſts, ſo that goods of all various patterns were now made, and their ſucceſs in invention and workmanſhip was conſiderable. The Paiſley manufactures were now in demand both in the home and foreign markets, and a foundation was laid for that extenſive buſineſs to which they have ſince attained.—In order to aſcertain the progreſs of this branch, I here ſubjoin an abſtract account from the ſtamp-maſters books, who make a report yearly upon oath to the honourable board of truſtees for fiſheries and manufactures, &c.

1 Nov. to D°.	*Yards.*	*Value.*
1743 to 1744—	353,407	*L.*15,886 15 10
1747—1748—	413,660—	23,671 19 7
1757—1758—	649,998—	43,665 8 11
1767—1768—	529,022—	54,664 12 1
1783 -1784--	1,922,020—	164,385 16

The manufacture of thread was firſt attempted in this country by Mrs Millar of Bargarran, 1722, having received ſome information and machinery from Holland. Her example was immediately followed by ſeveral families in Paiſley. They imitated that ſpecies called Nuns, or ounce thread, which is made up in hanks of forty threads, and reeled upon reels a yard in circumference. This manufacture ſucceeded equally well with the lawns and gauzes, and has arrived at a high degree of perfection. But, after being once eſtabliſhed, and the profits reduced to a moderate quantum, methods were adopted by ſome to increaſe theſe profits, which were neither honourable, nor, in the reſult, advantageous, by putting thirty threads in the hank inſtead of forty; but when the thirty threads became perfectly known in the market, twenty-eight were ſubſtituted by ſome inſtead of thirty, and thirty-four or thirty-five inches length inſtead of thirty ſix. Frauds were arrived to ſuch a height, that it became highly neceſſary to make application to Parliament to remedy this growing evil, and prevent the ruin of this valuable manufacture. The Board of Directors appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures for Glaſgow, Paiſley, Greenock, &c. engaged in this public meaſure. The heads of a bill were accordingly drawn up by them, and preſented to Parliament by the Lord Advocate of Scotland laſt ſeſſion. It was ordered to be printed, and, it is to be hoped, will be paſſed into a law.

The different ſpecies of threads made at Paiſley and neighbourhood are, Nuns or ounce thread, Liſle or dozen thread, Lith thread uſed for heddles, flouriſhing cotton for embroidering, India cotton for flowering, and ware thread.

State of the Thread Manufacture for 1784, *at Paiſley.*

The number of machines employed in twining thread, in 1784, was not under 120.

Each machine upon an average will twine, of yarn, 2400 ſpindles.

Total quantity of ſpindles, 288,000.

288,000 ſpindles of thread, valued at 4*s.* 6*d.* when manufactured, 64,800*l.*

I ſhall here ſubjoin a general ſtatement of the thread manufactured in Scotland.

Having directed my inquiries to this object in 1781, and made a calculation for aſcertaining the value of this trade, I received additional evidence to confirm that calculation, from Mr Arbuthnot, ſecretary to the Hon. Board of Truſtees. Having peruſed the ſtate, he gave it in charge to the inſpecting officers to ſurvey the thread manufactures in the different places where they are eſtabliſhed, and to report the number of machines employed, and the value. It was found that the aggregate of their reports differed very inconſiderably from the calculation made at that time, conſidering the extent of the object.

As this branch gradually increaſed to 1784, it will not be improper to fix upon that year for our general ſtate.

The number of machines employed is at leaſt 500.

200 of which are employed in twining ounce threads of all different ſpecies included under this denomination, and will conſume, upon an average, 2400 ſpindles of yarn each, which amount to 480,000 ſpindles.

480,000 ſpindles at 4*s.* 6*d.* when manufactured into thread, amount to 108,000*l.*

300 machines employed in twining ſtitching or pound threads, white, coloured, and Onaſburgh, will conſume each 2000 ſpindles, which make 600,000 ſpindles.

600,000 ſpindles, at 3*s.* 9*d.* when manufactured, is 112,000*l.*

Total value, 220,000*l.*

Total ſpindles, 1,080,000.

This manufacture, in performing all the various operations, from the ſpinning of the flax to the finiſhing of the thread, employs upwards of 20,000 women, beſides 4 or 5000 men.

The ſilk gauze manufacture was begun at Paiſley in 1759. The ſimilarity betwixt thread gauze and ſilk gauze accelerated the progreſs of this branch. The weavers found no great difficulty in imitating the Spittalfields fabrics; and the manufacturer found it his intereſt to puſh a buſineſs ſo favourably ſituated for cheapneſs of labour compared with the metropolis of Great Britain. A company from London eſtabliſhed a warehouſe for that branch in 1761; and ſeveral others ſoon after, compoſed of partners, ſome at Paiſley, and others at London.

[*To be continued.*]

ODE

ODE *for His* MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,

Written by Mr WARTON, *Poet Laureat.*

I.

THE nobleſt Bards of Albion's Quire
Have ſtruck of old this feſtal lyre.
E'er Science, ſtruggling oft in vain,
Had dar'd to break her Gothic chain,
Victorious Edward gave the vernal bough
Of Britain's Bay to bloom on Chaucer's brow:
Fir'd with the gift, he chang'd to ſounds ſublime
His Norman minſtrelſy's diſcordant chime;
In tones majeſtic, hence he told
The banquet of Cambuſcan bold;
And oft he ſung (howe'er the chime
Has moulder'd to the touch of time)
His martial Maſter's knightly board,
And Arthur's ancient rites reſtor'd;
The Prince in ſable ſteel that ſternly frown'd,
And Gallia's captive King, and Creſſy's wreath renown'd.

II.

Won from the ſhepherd's ſimple meed,
The whiſpers wild of Mulla's reed,
Sage Spenſer wak'd his lofty lay
To grace Eliza's golden ſway:
O'er the proud theme new luſter to diffuſe,
He chote the gorgeous allegoric muſe;
And call'd to life old Uther's Elfin tale,
And rov'd through many a necromantic vale,
Pourtraying Chiefs that knew to tame
The Goblin's ire, the Dragon's flame;
To pierce the dark enchanted hall
Where Virtue ſate in lonely thrall.
From fabling Fancy's immoſt ſtore
A rich romantic robe he bore;
A veil with viſionary trappings hung,
And o'er his Virgin Queen the fairy texture flung.

III.

At length the matchleſs Dryden came,
To light the muſe's clearer flame;
To lofty numbers grace to lend,
And ſtrength with melody to blend;
To triumph in the bold career of Song,
And roll th' unwearied energy along.
Does the mean incenſe of promiſcuous praiſe,
Does ſervile fear diſgrace his regal bays,
I ſpurn his panegyric ſtrings,
His partial homage, turn'd to Kings!
Be mine, to catch his manlier chord
That paints th' impaſſion'd Perſian Lord,
By Glory fir'd, to Pity ſu'd,
Rouz'd to Revenge, by Love ſubdu'd:
And ſtill, with tranſport new, the ſtrains to trace
That chant the Theban Pair, and Tancred's deadly Vaſe.

IV.

Had theſe bleſt bards been call'd, to pay
The vows of this auſpicious day,
Each had confeſs'd a fairer throne,
A mightier Sovereign, than his own!
Chaucer had bid his hero monarch yield
The fame of Agincourt's triumphal field,
To peaceful prowеſs, and the conqueſt's palm,
That braid the ſceptre with the Patriot's palm:
His chaplets of fantaſtic bloom,
His colourings warm from fiction's loom,
Spencer had caſt in ſcorn away,
And deck'd with truth alone the lay;
All real here, the Bard had ſeen
The glories of his pictur'd Queen!
The tuneful Dryden had not flatter'd here,
His lyre had blameleſs been, his tribute all ſincere!

THE SNOW-DROP.

By a Young Lady, the genuine Child of Nature.

HAIL, lovely flower, ſweet meſſenger of Spring,
Welcome, fair Snow-Drop, to our vernal plains!
Emblem of ſpotleſs Innocence and Peace!
See with what baſhful modeſty ſhe blooms,
And droops her head, unconſcious of her charms!
Why, lovely flower, art thou forbid to bloom
Upon the boſoms of the Britiſh fair?
Art thou deſerted for the worthleſs tribes
That flaunt in grandeur on the gay parterre?
Cold nipping froſt, that thou canſt well endure,
Without one ſtain upon thy ſpotleſs leaves,
Would in an inſtant wither all their charms,
And blend their boaſted beauties with the duſt.
So Merit lives neglected by the great,
The ſcorn of Fortune, the contempt of Fame,
Yet bears the ſtrokes of adverſe fate unhurt,
While flattering and preſumptuous Eloquence
Feeds on the ſmiles and favours of a court.

THE HONEY-STEALER.

[From Mr Polwhele's Tranſlation of the Idyllia of Theocritus, Bion, Moſchus, and Tyrtæus.]

AS Cupid once, th' erranteſt rogue alive,
Robb'd the ſweet treaſures of the fragrant hive,
A bee the frolic urchin's finger ſtung—
With many a loud complaint his hands he wrung,
Stampt wild the ground, his roſy finger blew,
And ſtraight, in anguiſh, to his mother flew.
"Mother, (he cried, in tears all frantic drown'd),
'Twas but a little bee! and what a wound!"
But ſhe with ſmiles her helpleſs boy ſurvey'd,
And thus, in chiding accents, ſweetly ſaid:
"Of thee a truer type is no where found,
Who, tho' ſo little, giv'ſt ſo great a wound

M

MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN.
A DIRGE.

[From Burns's Poems, lately publiſhed.]

WHEN chill November's ſurly blaſt
Made fields and foreſts bare;
One ev'ning as I wander'd forth,
Along the Banks of Air,
I ſpy'd a man, whoſe aged ſtep
Seem'd weary, worn with care;
His face was furrow'd o'er with years,
And hoary was his hair.

"Young ſtranger, whither wand'reſt thou?"
Began the rev'rend ſage:
"Does thirſt of wealth thy ſtep conſtrain,
Or youthful Pleaſure's rage?
Or haply, preſs'd with cares and woe,
Too ſoon thou haſt began
To wander forth, with me, to moan
The miſeries of Man.

The ſun that overhangs yon moors
Out-ſpreading far and wide,
Where hundreds labour to ſupport
A haughty lordling's pride;
I've ſeen yon weary winter-ſun
Twice forty times return;
And ev'ry time has added proofs,
That Man was made to mourn.

O Man! while in thy early years,
How prodigal of time!
Miſ-ſpending all thy precious hours,
Thy glorious, youthful prime!
Alternate follies take the ſway;
Licentious paſſions burn;
Which tenfold force give Nature's law,
That Man was made to mourn.

Look not alone on youthful prime,
Or manhood's active might;
Man then is uſeful to his kind,
Supported is his right:
But ſee him on the age of life,
With cares and ſorrows worn,
Then Age and Want, Oh! ill match'd pair!
Show Man was made to mourn.

A few ſeem favourites of Fate,
In Pleaſure's lap careſs'd;
Yet, think not all the rich and great
Are likewiſe truly bleſt.
But oh! what crowds in every land,
All wretched and forlorn,
Thro' weary life this leſſon learn,
That Man was made to mourn!

Many and ſharp the num'rous ills
Inwoven in our frame!
More pointed ſtill we make ourſelves,
Regret, remorſe, and ſhame!
And man, whoſe heav'n-erected face
The ſmiles of love adorn,
Man's inhumanity to Man
Makes countleſs thouſands mourn!

See yonder poor, o'er-labour'd wight,
So abject, mean, and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil;
And ſee his lordly fellow-worm
The poor petition ſpurn,
Unmindful, though a weeping wife
And helpleſs offſpring mourn.

If I'm deſign'd yon lordling's ſlave,
By Nature's law deſign'd,
Why was an independent wiſh
E'er planted in my mind?
If not, why am I ſubject to
His cruelty, or ſcorn?
Or why has Man the will and pow'r
To make his fellow mourn?

Yet let not this too much, my ſon,
Diſturb thy youthful breaſt:
This partial view of human kind
Is ſurely not the laſt!
The poor, oppreſſed, honeſt man
Had never, ſure, been born,
Had there not been ſome recompence
To comfort thoſe that mourn!

O Death! the poor man's deareſt friend,
The kindeſt and the beſt!
Welcome the hour my aged limbs
Are laid with thee at reſt!
The great, the wealthy, fear thy blow,
From pomp and pleaſure torn;
But, oh! a bleſt relief for thoſe
That weary-laden mourn!"

MOON-LIGHT.
BY W. HAMILTON REID.

HOW ſweet the moon-light ſleeps upon the ground!
Was Nature's tranſport through her Shakeſpear's tongue:
How rich the ſpacious canopy around,
With ſilver ſhafts and golden circlets hung!

Immenſely wide the lambent effluence ſtreams
In paly luſtre o'er the cryſtal rills;
Through verdant bowers a deeper radiance gleams,
That every eye with delectation fills.

What pictur'd forms, in Gothic order, ſhew
Romantic viſions on the veſt of night!
In ſolemn pomp majeſtically flow,
On clouds they ſail through fields of æther bright.

High on yon glitt'ring mount ſome ſoul ſublime,
With breaſt attun'd as Philomela's lay,
In thought pervades the mighty ſtretch of time,
Till leſſ'ning ſtars beſpeak the god of day.

Hi-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA.

By authentic advices from Kiow, her Imperial Majeſty, after hearing divine ſervice at the cathedral, embarked, on the 3d of May, with her ſuite on board the fleet of gallies, conſiſting of 50 veſſels of different ſizes, and proceeded down the Dnieper. On the 7th the fleet anchored oppoſite to Kaman, at the diſtance of about a mile from the Poliſh ſhore, and was ſaluted by the diſcharge of an hundred pieces of cannon from a neighbouring hill, which was returned from the Imperial galley, and the other gallies in ſucceſſion. His Poliſh Majeſty having accepted of an invitation from the Empreſs to dine and paſs the day on board the fleet, her Imperial Majeſty was pleaſed to inveſt him with the Order of St Andrew; and at eight o'clock the ſame evening, as the Empreſs intended to proceed on her voyage early the next morning, the King took leave of her Imperial Majeſty, having been in private conference with her Majeſty for more than an hour.

Cherſon, May 28. The Empreſs arrived here with her ſuite on Wedneſday laſt the 23d inſtant. The Emperor had reached this place ſo long ago as the 15th inſtant, but finding that the Empreſs was not expected to arrive for ſome days, his Imperial Majeſty ſet out to meet her; of which the Empreſs having a few hours previous notice, her Imperial Majeſty went on ſhore to receive the Emperor, and their firſt interview took place a little above Ekaterinoſlaw, where the Empreſs's whole ſuite diſembarked, and proceeded hither by land. And this morning their Imperial Majeſties ſet out for the Crimea. *Lond. Gaz.*

The Emperor, on his journey, had an interview with the King of Poland at Kortum, a palace belonging to Prince Staniſlaus Poniatowſki, his Majeſty's nephew, where they held a conference for about an hour; after which, Madame, the King's niece, and the Count Mniſzech her huſband, Prince Grana, Treaſurer of Lithuania, and many others of the firſt diſtinction, had the honour to be admitted.

DENMARK.

London, June 2. The commiſſaries ſent by the King of Denmark, to inquire into the revolts of the peaſants in Norway, after ſtaying ſeven weeks at Chriſtianſand, where they received the complaints of all the pariſhes, have reported, "That the peaſants have been vexed and ill treated, not only by the officers who receive the impoſts, but by the citizens and merchants, who will not ſell their grain and tobacco, but at a very exorbitant price, and treble what it is ſold for in the other provinces of Norway; and that ſome civil officers are among thoſe who impoſe on the people; three of whom are ſuſpended; and the commiſſaries have neglected nothing to quiet the peaſants, who hope for juſtice for their complaints. The commiſſaries likewiſe ſtate, that the general ſcarcity of proviſion proceeds from there not being enough of land cultivated to ſupply the people with grain; and that they are obliged to ſell their timber at a low price, to provide themſelves with the neceſſaries of life, the wood being their principal reſource; and that from thence they are precluded from providing ſufficiently, or paying the King's taxes: and they obſerve, that the beſt way to remedy the evils, will be, for government to eſtabliſh magazines of corn, to ſupply the people at a moderate price."

UNITED PROVINCES.

On the 28th and 29th of May, tumults and confuſion in their utmoſt latitude prevailed at Amſterdam; all was anarchy and uproar. Military law was proclaimed; all orders for payment of money from the banks were forbidden; and two cannons placed in the houſe of the *Hopes*, whilſt every window of the opulent is planted with muſquetry, for the protection of their lives and property. It is even ſaid that ſome of the Stadtholder's adherents were ſeized in the ſtreets and hanged by the mob.

Theſe acts of violence originated on the following occaſion: A few days before, a petition was left to ſign, at a houſe in a ſtreet called the Reguliers Gracht, in favour of the Stadtholder, tending to reeſtabliſh that Prince in all the privileges he enjoyed in 1766, and to annul every thing that has been done to the contrary ſince, and a vaſt number ſigned it: however, from the violence of party on each ſide, ſuch a thing was not likely to go on long without ſome diſturbance, which in fact happened towards evening, when the popular fury roſe ſo high that the abo houſe was pulled down, and other ceſſes committed. Theſe however w

checked by two companies of the Burghers being ſent to the ſpot in time; nevertheleſs, the rumour of this diſturbance ſoon reached Kattenburg, on which iſland the dock-yards are ſituated, and it immediately ſpread among the ſhipwrights, who attacked and plundered the houſes of ſeveral patriots, drew up the draw-bridge, and with ſome pieces of cannon ſeemed determined to defend themſelves againſt any who might oppoſe them: however, a party of Burghers immediately went to the ſpot, where they were fired upon from the cannon, and were obliged to wait till the next morning, the 31ſt, before they could force the bridge, which they did by means of ſome pieces of ordnance, and entered the iſland with charged bayonets: ſix were killed, and ſeven wounded. Whilſt this was going on upon the iſland, the populace plundered ſeveral houſes in other parts of the town, particularly thoſe of the Burgomaſters Rendorp and Beels; that of Burgomaſter Dedel was defended by a party of Burghers, who juſt got there in time to ſave it.

The following is ſelected from a letter written by an Engliſh gentleman at Amſterdam, dated June 1.

"Never did I behold a ſcene that bore ſo exact a reſemblance to what paſſed in London about ſeven years ſince, than has for ſome days been acted here, and even now is neither at an end, nor in any probability of being ſpeedily ſettled. If you ſubſtitue No Orange; No Tyrant! for No Popery! you have the public cry, and the general label of the day. The ſailors, a hardy, and when heated a cruel and inveterate race, have been the chief actors on theſe occaſions, and their body is numerous. Great fears have been entertained for the dock-yard; the ſhipwrights having joined, and in ſome inſtances, headed the inſurrections; but the apprehenſions on that head are now ſubſiding, as there is a guard of 4000 choſen men, burghers, &c. to prevent the miſchiefs that might enſue."

The following is the copy of a letter written by the Prince Stadtholder to their High Mightineſſes the States General: "High and Mighty Lords, The unhappy diviſions which reign between the confederates, and particularly in ſome of the provinces of this Republic, have riſen to ſo high a degree, that the country ſeems threatened with a total rupture of the Union, and an overthrow of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution, for which reaſon we thought it our duty, both to ourſelf and the country, by a public declaration, to put ourſelf entirely out of any ſort of reſponſibility, either to the nation or to poſterity, and at the ſame time once more to ſhow our good will and ardent deſire, in theſe critical times, to contribute all in our power, and by all poſſible means, to the re eſtabliſhment of the Union, and of good order, thereby to prevent the deſtruction of this Republic, heretofore ſo powerful and ſo flouriſhing.

For theſe reaſons we thought we could no way more properly fulfil this obligation than by the declaration which we herewith ſend to your High Mightineſſes. We flatter ourſelves that your High Mightineſſes, and the different States, together with the whole nation, will, on their parts, individually and generally ſupport and aſſiſt our well-intended efforts. With which we remain, &c.

Signed,

WILLIAM Prince of ORANGE."

Nimeguen, May 26.

The Declaration alluded to above, begins, "We William, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and Naſſau, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain-General and Admiral of the United Provinces, &c. to all who may ſee or hear this read, greeting."

It proceeds with "complaints of the unmerited malice poured out againſt him in many provinces of the United States, particularly in Holland; and recites the violent proceedings which have occurred of late, inviting the States General, the States of the different provinces, all the different departments of Government, together with all the well-meaning burgeſſes and inhabitants, to unite with him in uſing every poſſible means to ſave the country; aſſuring them that he, on his part, has nothing in view but to aſſiſt every one in the maintenance of their juſt rights and liberties, to ſupport the religion of the country, to oppoſe all violence and injuſtice, and never to attempt acquiring more power, authority, or influence, than is lawfully his due, and heretofore delegated to him in the moſt ſolemn manner by the States. The States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, being now fully convinced of the dangerous criſis into which their ambitious influence has brought this Republic, will, he hopes, no longer refuſe to annul the precipitate and illegal

illegal reſolutions they have taken againſt him with regard to the command of the Hague and the Captain Generalſhip of Holland, but will re-eſtabliſh him in the full enjoyment of his lawful rights, that he may be able to return to the province in poſſeſſion of thoſe dignities to which he has a right."

In conſequence of the above declaration, a counter-manifeſto was drawn up by the party in oppoſition to his Highneſs; and, from Utrecht, the city wherein it originated, it was circulated with rapidity through the different provinces. The contents of this manifeſto are, firſt, a poſitive denial of moſt of the aſſertions contained in the declaration of his Highneſs the Stadtholder: ſecondly, a direct crimination of his Highneſs as the ſole cauſe of the preſent diſſentions, and, by implication, arraigning him as the enemy of his country; thirdly, an appeal to the people of the ſeveral provinces in favour of the meaſures already taken, which are averred to have been abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of their liberties; fourthly, an invitation to every wellwiſher to the United Provinces, to come forward in the preſent criſis of affairs, and effectually lend their aſſiſtance; and, laſtly, the manifeſto announces a ſolemn determination to perſiſt, even to blood, in what is termed the cauſe of liberty, and againſt the uſurpations, as they are deemed, of his Highneſs the Stadtholder, whom they have the indecency to brand with the appellative of Tyrant.

FRANCE.

An edict has been iſſued by the King, under the great ſeal of France, bearing date the 7th of May, for granting ſix millions of livres on life-annuities, at the following premiums or rates: nine per cent. from the birth till they attain forty years; ten per cent. from forty to ſixty; and eleven per cent. from ſixty years and upwards; or eight per cent. on two lives, without diſtinction of age; and all the lives to be named or choſen by the purchaſer of the annuity; all which are to be exempted from any taxes or deductions whatever. The annuities are to be paid regularly every ſix months, in the ſame manner as the other funds in France.

Paris, May 27. On Friday laſt, the 25th inſtant, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty went in ſtate to the aſſembly of the *Notables*; when, after ſpeeches having been delivered by the King, *Monſieur*, the King's brother, and ſeveral of the great officers of ſtate and principal members, that aſſembly was finally cloſed. After which they proceeded to Verſailles, to return his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty thanks for his gracious condeſcenſion in having called them together. *Lond. Gaz.*

His Majeſty, in his ſpeech, enters minutely into ſeveral of the articles of finance. He ſays, that an account ſhall be given of all penſions and donations that may be diſpenſed by himſelf; and aſſures the Aſſemblée, that he will reduce the money annually paid in penſions from 30 to 18 millions, beſides eſtabliſhing many regulations, and enforcing others already laid down, by which the diſtribution of them may be more agreeable to the public good.

M. de Bruenne (Abp of Touloufe) the new miniſter, complimented the Notables for conſenting to ſhare in common with the people in all taxes for the ſervice of the ſtate. He ſtated the deficiency in the finances at 140 millions, and intimated the means of ſaving 40 millions in his Majeſty's houſehold only. The Queen herſelf, he ſaid, had given orders to retrench ſome ſuperfluous expences; and his Majeſty's royal brothers have agreed to return to the treaſury the overplus of their appointments, to aſſiſt in reſtoring the national credit. Such are the reforms the French have in view.

Paris, June 7. On the 5th, between ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, the Comteſſe de la Motte, according to the account of the keepers of her priſon, made her eſcape from her confinement; but it is believed that ſhe was fetched out at the repeated inſtances of ſeveral people of rank, who wiſhed her to be in a more decent ſituation. It is remarked, that another priſoner went with her; and that ſhe took away all her cloaths, and even a Canary bird in a cage.

London, June 30. A letter from Paris mentions, that the French have juſt found out a method to make the light-houſes on their coaſts more uſeful than ever, by enlarging the body of light to appearance, and alſo giving each light a peculiar character, which will make it known and diſtinguiſhable from every other light, or any other fire or burning. Through means of a machine, very large reflectors, by turning regularly round, will throw ſucceſſive daſhes of light and ſhade

as they gradually appear and diſappear in going round. The experiment will be made at the entrance into the port of Dieppe. There is to be alſo a reflector turning a fire fixed 15 feet above the machine, which is to turn the other.

The philoſophical ſociety at Orleans, which was erected into a Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles-Lettres in October 1786, have announced a prize of 400 livres for the year 1788, for the following queſtions:—

1. "What has been the ſtate of arts and commerce in Orleans, from the firſt times of the French Monarchy, to the reign of Henry IV? What have been the cauſes of their progreſs or decline from that period to the preſent time? and, What are the means of carrying them to the greateſt degree of extent and perfection of which they are capable?

2. "Whether water be a compound ſubſtance, or a ſimple element?"

3. "Whteher the water obtained by the combuſtion of inflammable with vital air, be produced in the act of combuſtion; or whether it be only diſengaged? that is, Whether it be the real produce of a combuſtion of vital air, or its baſis, with inflammable air? or, Whether this vital air, and all elaſtic fluids, are not themſelves a modification of water, operated by its combination with the matter of fire, of light, and of heat?"

The prize for the laſt queſtion is 800 livres, and the conditions as uſual.

West Indies.

A letter from Kingſton in Jamaica, of April 20. has the following paragraph. "In conſequence of ſome inconſiderate and lavith appropriations of the public money by our Aſſembly, in their late ſeſſion, the whole colony is in a kind of ferment. The county of Cornwall began it; and it is thought that moſt of the pariſhes in the other two counties will follow the example. If the ſame men are allowed to meet again, they may ruin the credit of the iſland at one blow. The newſpapers will give you further information on the ſubject. You will obſerve, that the grand jury of Savannah la Mar have given their thanks to the members who oppoſed the buſineſs of the money-bill in the Aſſembly. The gentlemen, whoſe names are ſubſcribed to this paper, are the moſt wealthy, reſpectable, and independent in Jamaica."

America.

Extracts from the moſt material parts of a Circular Letter ſent by the Congreſs of America to the ſeveral States, in regard to the many infractions of the treaty of Peace entered into with Great Britain.

"Our ſecretary for foreign affairs has tranſmitted to you copies of a letter to him from our miniſter at the court of London, of March 4. 1786, and of the papers mentioned to have been incloſed in it.

We have deliberately and diſpaſſionately examined and conſidered the ſeveral facts and matters urged by Britain as infractions of the treaty of peace on the part of America; and we regret, that in ſome of the States too little attention appears to have been paid to the public faith pledged by that treaty.

Not only the obvious dictates of religion, morality, and national honour, but alſo the firſt principles of good policy, demand a candid and punctual compliance with engagements conſtitutionally and fairly made.

Our national conſtitution having committed to us the management of our national concerns with foreign ſtates and powers, it is our duty to take care that all the rights which they ought to enjoy within our juriſdiction, by the laws of nations and the faith of treaties, remain inviolate. And it is alſo our duty to provide that the eſſential intereſt and peace of the whole confederacy be not impaired or endangered by deviations from the line of public faith, into which any of its members may, from whatever cauſe, be unadviſedly drawn.

Let it be remembered, that the Thirteen Independent Sovereign States have, by expreſs delegation or power, formed and veſted in us a general, though limited ſovereignty, for national purpoſes ſpecified in the confederation. In this ſovereignty, they cannot ſeverally participate (except by their delegates) nor with it have concurrent juriſdiction; for the ninth article of the confederation moſt expreſsly conveys to us the ſole and *excluſive* right and power of determining on *war* and *peace*, and of entering into *treaties* and alliances, &c.

When, therefore, a treaty is conſtitutionally made, ratified, and publiſhed by us, it immediately becomes binding on the whole nation, and ſuperadded to the laws of the land, without the intervention or fiat of State legiſlature."

After

After enforcing these general propositions, Congress make known to the confederation the following resolution it has come to:—

"Resolved, That the legislature of the several States cannot of right pass any act or acts for interpreting, explaining, or construing a national treaty, or any part or clause of it; nor for restraining, limiting, or in any manner impeding, retarding, or counteracting the operation and execution of the same; for that on being constitutionally made, ratified, and published, they become, in virtue of the confederation, part of the law of the land, and are not only independent of the will and power of such legislatures, but also binding and obligatory on them."

"As the treaty of peace, so far as it respects the matters and things provided for in it, is a law to the United States, which cannot by all or any of them be altered or changed, all State acts establishing provisions relative to the same objects which are incompatible with it, must in every point of view be improper; such acts do nevertheless exist; but we do not think it necessary either to enumerate them particularly, or to make them severally the subjects of discussion. It appears to us sufficient to observe and insist, that the treaty ought to have free course in its operation and execution; and that all obstacles interposed by State acts be removed. We mean to act with the most scrupulous regard to justice and candour towards Great Britain, and with an equal degree of delicacy, moderation, and decision towards the States who have given occasion to these discussions.

For these reasons we have in general terms resolved, "That all such acts, or parts of acts, as may be now existing in any of the States, repugnant to the treaty of peace, ought to be forthwith repealed; as well to prevent their continuing to be regarded as violations of that treaty, as to avoid the disagreeable necessity there might otherwise be of raising and discussing questions touching their validity and obligation."

Although this resolution applies strictly only to such of the States as have passed the exceptionable acts alluded to, yet, to obviate all future disputes and questions, as well as to remove those which now exist, we think it best that every State, without exception, should pass a law on the subject. We have therefore resolved, "That it be recommended to the several States, to make such repeal, rather by describing and reciting the said acts; and for that purpose to pass an act, declaring in general terms, that all such acts and parts of acts, repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, or any article thereof, shall be, and thereby are repealed; and that the courts of law and equity, in all cases and questions cognizable by them respectively, and arising from or touching the said treaty, shall decide and adjudge according to the true intent and meaning of the same; any thing in the said act, or parts of acts, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."

Such laws would answer every purpose, and be easily formed.

A draft of an act then follows, founded on the above resolution; and the letter concludes thus:—

"It certainly is time that all doubts respecting the public faith be removed, and that all questions and differences between us and Great Britain be amicably and finally settled. The States are informed of the reasons why his Britannic Majesty still continues to occupy the frontier posts, which by the treaty he agreed to evacuate; and we have the strongest assurances, that an exact compliance with the treaty on our part shall be followed by a punctual performance of it on the part of Great Britain.

It is important that the several legislatures should, as soon as possible, take these matters into consideration; and we request the favour of you to transmit to us an authenticated copy of such acts and proceedings of the legislature of your State, as may take place on the subject, and in pursuance of this letter.

By order of Congress,

ARTHUR St CLAIR, President."

Boston, March 23. By last Saturday night's mail, his Excellency our Governor [Bowdoin] received the following letter from his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq; President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"SIR, *Philadelphia, March* 6.

I received the letter your Excellency did me the honour lately to write me, respecting your proclamation for apprehending several promoters of the rebellion in your State. The proclamation was immediately printed in our newspapers;

papers; and the matter being laid before the Council and Aſſembly, it was thought fit to make an addition to the rewards your government had offered, which will be done, though the uſual forms of proceeding have occaſioned ſome delay.

I congratulate your Excellency moſt cordially on the happy ſucceſs attending the wiſe and vigorous meaſures taken for the ſuppreſſion of that dangerous inſurrection; and I pray moſt heartily for the future tranquillity of the State, which you ſo worthily and happily govern. Its conſtitution is, I think, one of the beſt in the Union, perhaps I may ſay in the world. And I perſuade myſelf, that the good ſenſe and ſound underſtanding predominant among the great majority of your people, will always ſecure it from the mad attempts to overthrow it; which can only proceed from the wickedneſs or the ignorance of a few, who, while they enjoy it, are inſenſible of its excellence.

With ſincere and great eſteem and reſpect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, B. FRANKLIN."

ENGLAND.

The celebrated Mr Phillidor, whoſe unrivalled excellence at the game of Cheſs has been long diſtinguiſhed, invited the members of the Cheſs Club, and the amateurs in general of that arduous amuſement, to be preſent on Saturday April 26. at a ſpectacle of the moſt curious kind, as it was to diſplay a very wonderful faculty of the human mind.

In conſequence of this invitation, thirty gentlemen and three ladies attended Mr Phillidor at Parſlo's, in St James's-ſtreet, where in their preſence, with his eyes cloſed, he contended with two gentlemen at the ſame time, who had each a cheſs board, and who may, perhaps, be deemed the firſt players in Europe next to himſelf.

Count Bruhl was his adverſary at one board, and Mr Bowdler at the other, and to each he allowed the *firſt move*.

Mr Phillidor's repreſentatives were Mr Wilmot, of Bloomſbury-ſquare, and a gentleman of the name of Cooper.

The games commenced at ten minutes after two o'clock, and laſted exactly one hour and forty minutes.

The manner in which theſe games were played, was alternately as to each move. ——Count Bruhl began, and mentioned aloud the move he had made. Mr Phillidor then directed his repreſentative, and ſo proceeded to the concluſion of both games.

The game with the Count was drawn, and Mr Bowdler was ſucceſsful in the other, owing to the quickneſs with which the earlier moves in both games were made, and to the extreme ſimilarity in the ſituation of the pieces towards the commencement; for if the games had leſs reſembled each other, Mr Phillidor, would have preſerved a more diſtinct recollection.

The idea of the intellectual labour that was paſſing in the mind of Mr Phillidor, ſuggeſted a painful perception to the ſpectator, which, however, was quite unneceſſary, as he ſeldom pauſed half a minute, and ſeemed to undergo little mental fatigue, being ſomewhat jocoſe through the whole, and uttering occaſionally many pleaſantries that diverted the company. The whole paſſed in the French language.

May 27. About noon his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales was ſuddenly taken ill with an inward complaint, attended ſoon after with a burning fever, which alarmed his phyſicians. Dr James's powders were adminiſtered, which operated moſt powerfully, and the fever abated; but afterwards returned ſo violently for ſome days, as to keep his phyſicians in anxious ſuſpence. In a ſhort time, however, his Royal Highneſs's health was perfectly re-eſtabliſhed.

On Wedneſday, May 30. came on in the court of King's Bench, the trial of Andrew Robinſon Bowes, Thomas Bowes, Mark Prevoſt, George Chapman, James Bourne, Samuel Bigg, George Lucas, &c. for a Conſpiracy againſt Elinor Leonora Bowes, (commonly called the Counteſs of Strathmore). [See vol. 48. p 609.]

The information contained five charges, the ſubſtance of which was, that Lady Strathmore has commenced a ſuit in the Eccleſiaſtical Court againſt her huſband, Andrew Robinſon Bowes, Eſq; for a ſeparation and divorce, and that the defendants knowing the premiſes, had conſpired to aſſault and impriſon her (Lady Strathmore), for the purpoſe of preventing the determination of the ſame.

Mr Mingay, Mr Law, and Mr Garrow appeared as counſel on the part of the proſecution. Mr Mingay opened the caſe in a very conciſe, but correct and pointed

pointed manner—and as the evidence contains the whole of this ſingular tranſaction, we ſhall proceed to ſtate it in the order in which it was given.

After proving the marriage of Mr Bowes with Lady Strathmore, in the year 1777, by production of the Regiſter; and that a ſuit of ſeparation was depending in the Court of Arches on the 10th day of May 1786, to which ſuit Mr Bowes had filed an allegation on the 30th of November, that Lady Strathmore and he then lived together on terms of *mutual forgiveneſs*, &c. which allegation, if it had been proved, would have put an end to the ſuit for the divorce;

Peter Orme was called, who proved, that he was a poſt-boy living at Stone, in Staffordſhire; that on the 14th of October laſt Mr Bowes and Charles Chapman, under the fictitious names of Colonel Medecin and Mr Johnſton, with Peacock, Bigg, and others, after aſking him if he wanted a place, hired him as a ſervant to Mr Bowes, at the rate of 20 l. a-year, and one guinea down; that in conſequence of this hiring he came to London according to appointment, and met Prevoſt, Chapman, and Bowes in Covent-Garden, who took him to a houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet, in the Strand, which Mr Bowes under a fictitious name and diſguiſe had hired; that Mr Bowes ſometimes went out with a large wig on his head, and ſometimes in a ſailor's dreſs with trowſers; that he uſually went out in a coach with the blinds up; that he (the witneſs) frequently accompanied the party to Hyde-park, Chelſea, and their environs, and that he underſtood that ſome one had robbed Colonel Medecin of his plate, and that all theſe ſecret expeditions and contrivances were calculated to detect the thief;—that on Sunday the 23d October, he went with Colonel Medecin (Mr Bowes), and Peacock, (viz. Johnſton), and was ordered to follow Lady Strathmore's carriage, which they had diſcovered;—that in conſequence of ſome intelligence he went the ſame evening with Bowes, Johnſton, and Prevoſt, to the Cock at Eton, where they dined, and afterwards returned to town:—That on the 10th of November, Mr Bowes ordered him to hire a chaiſe with excellent horſes, and to wait at the Adam and Eve, on the Barnet road:—That he was there by eleven o'clock, and waited till about three o'clock, when he perceived Mr Bowes coming with a gentleman's carriage, followed by a hackney coach, the firſt of which he underſtood to be Lady Strathmore's, and that Mr Bowes beckoned to him to follow the coaches with his chaiſe; that Lady Strathmore frequently cried out murder from the coach; that he went on to Highgate, and from thence to Barnet, and from thence to Stilton, and from thence to Strickland caſtle; that at Stilton, Mr Bowes wanted Lady Strathmore to get out of her coach, and go into the chaiſe, and on her refuſing ſo to do, he forced her in; that at Strickland caſtle he carried certain papers to Thomas Bowes, who ordered him to place them where he found them; that he heard the officer of the King's Bench demand the body of Lady Strathmore; that on Monday night laſt he was ſent for to Connas at Reigate, where he ſaw Lucas, who offered him money if he would not go againſt them.

Mrs Land was next called—ſhe let the houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet to Mr Bowes and Peacock; they took it about the 14th or 15th October, and ſtaid there till about the 15th November, under the names of Colonel Medecin and Mr Johnſton.

Thomas Crundell, Lady Strathmore's footman, proved, that in October laſt, he ſaw two hackney-coaches in Bloomſbury-ſquare with the blinds up; that he went to ſee who were in them, and that on perceiving him, the carriages drove away. This was about ten days before Lady Strathmore was carried off. That on the 10th of November Lady Strathmore, accompanied by Miſs Morgan and Capt. Farrer, went out in the coach; that they ſtopped at Mr Forſter's, an ironmonger in Oxford-ſtreet; that Lady Strathmore and the others had no ſooner entered Mr Forſter's ſhop, than a perſon came up to him (the witneſs) and ſaid, that I was his priſoner, charging me with having threatened the life of one Cummings, who afterwards appeared to be George Chapman, one of the defendants; and I was, upon this charge, carried before Mr Juſtice Walker.

Daniel Lee, Lady Strathmore's coachman, proved, that when her Ladyſhip, Miſs Morgan, and Capt. Farrer, went into Mr Forſter's ſhop, one Saunders, a conſtable, got upon the box, and ſaid, "Damn you, I have got a warrant for you," and that he was taken to Juſtice Walker's office. This witneſs alſo proved, that about ten days before Lady Strathmore was carried away, Lucas came

came to him in the ſtable-yard, and after making ſome remarks reſpecting the ſize of the dog in the yard, the ſtrong faſtenings which they had to the houſe, and the great anxiety they ſeemed to ſhew to ſecure themſelves, he enquired into the cauſe of it, and by ſome artful means or other contrived to get himſelf hired by Lady Strathmore as a proper perſon to guard and take care of the houſe; that on Friday morning of the 10th of November, the morning Lady Strathmore was taken away, Lucas came to Lady Strathmore, ſaid all danger was over, and that he had taken away the additional watchman; and then aſked the witneſs if Lady Strathmore was not that morning to ride out, to which the witneſs had replied, that he did not know.—He alſo proved, that he frequently ſaw coaches in Bloomſbury-ſquare, with people about them, or in them, pointing to, and watching Lady Strathmore's houſe.

William Saunders, a conſtable, proved, that on the 9th of November, between eight and nine o'clock, Lucas had called upon him, and told him that he would give him a guinea to go along with him on the morrow; that he went accordingly to the Yorkſhire Grey, in Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, where he met Meacham, another conſtable; that preſently a coach drove up to the door, and that Lucas introduced a perſon to them of the name of Cummings, whom they afterwards found to be George Chapman; that Lucas ſoon after, on looking out of the window, cried, "now we are all ready, my boys;" and that they all got into the coach, and followed Lady Strathmore's coach up Oxford road, during which time Lucas gave to him and Meacham a warrant againſt her Ladyſhip's coachman and footman, for an aſſault on one Cummings; that after her Ladyſhip had got out, they took the coachman and footman to Juſtice Walker's office, where Cummings had poſitively ſaid he would be as ſoon as him.

Mr Juſtice Walker proved, that he had iſſued the warrant upon an information made on oath by one Cummings, who, on being queſtioned whether the aſſault had put him in fear, had replied, "that it was time to be afraid when a piſtol was put to his head;"—that when the coachman and footman were brought before him, they waited ſome time for the appearance of Cummings, who, not appearing, they were at length diſcharged. He alſo proved, that Lucas had been a runner at this office for many years.

Mrs Morgan, the companion of Lady Strathmore, was next called, who proved, that upon ſeeing the coachman and footman thus violently ſeized, they ran up ſtairs into one of Mr Forſter's rooms, and locked themſelves in; that Lucas in a moment after *tapped* at the door, and cried out, "my dear Lady, here is Lucas your friend at the door, pray open it;" that in conſequence of this they opened the door, and went down ſtairs, when Lucas ſeized Lady Strathmore by the arm, and told her he had a warrant againſt her, which he was bound to execute at the peril of his life; that Lucas forced her into the coach, and commanded Capt. Farrer, in the King's name, to aſſiſt him in executing the King's warrant; that Lucas, Lady Strathmore, and Capt. Farrer were driven away in the coach, and that ſhe, in conſequence of Lucas having inſinuated that there was a warrant out againſt her alſo, had eſcaped out of the back-door, promiſing Lady Strathmore to go immediately to Mr Farrer, her Ladyſhip's attorney, and inform him of her ſituation.

Capt. Farrer proved, that he had ſeen Lucas at Lady Strathmore's, and that her Ladyſhip had innocently hired him to guard her from the machinations which ſhe ſuſpected were forming againſt her—that on the 10th of November, Lady Strathmore, deſirous to take an airing, had requeſted his company, ſignifying an apprehenſion that it was the deſign of Mr Bowes to ſeize and carry her off; that they went to Forſter's in Oxford-ſtreet, where Lady Strathmore was ſeized in the manner deſcribed by the former witneſſes; that Lady Strathmore had refuſed to go with Lucas, until he, Capt. Farrer, was permitted to attend her, which he did without attempting to reſcue her, on Lucas's aſſuring him that he meant to carry her, as it was his duty, before Lord Mansfield at Caen Wood; that they all got into the coach, which drove down Tottenham Court road;—that a poſt chaiſe ſtood at the turnpike on the road to Highgate—Lucas on the road ſaid, there would be terrible work, and perhaps ſome lives loſt——that in Kentiſh town, he, the witneſs, attempted to ſtop the coach

coach to get assistance, but that he was prevented by Lucas; and that the coach drove on to Highgate——that at Highgate he saw Bowes, and that Lucas proposed to take Lady Strathmore to Lord Mansfield's; that Mr Bowes asked him who he was, and said Lady Strathmore was his wife; and that on Lady Strathmore's crying out murder, he went out to collect assistance to rescue her, and that Bowes threatened to knock him down—that himself, Lady Strathmore, Mr Bowes, and Lucas, got into the coach, and going down Highgate-hill, Lady Strathmore exclaimed, "This is not the way to Lord Mansfield's;" that he, the witness, said, it was not; upon which Bowes said, "Damn you, Sir, hold your tongue; you may, if you please, get out of the carriage;" that a number of men surrounded the carriage with arms; and that he was forced out of the carriage, which Lady Strathmore endeavoured to prevent, by laying hold of his arm; and he was obliged to walk back.

William Broughton proved, that on the 10th of November, Lucas ordered a post-chaise and four, at the Red Lion at Barnet, and which he apprehended was for some young couple who were going to Gretna-green: that when the carriage came up, Lucas thrust Lady Strathmore into the carriage, in despite of her crying out murder, and held her down by the neck and thighs.—This evidence was confirmed by that of Emanuel Mania.

William Barker proved, that when they arrived at Stilton, Mr Bowes called for pen, ink, and paper, and that after having written something, he heard Lady Strathmore say, "that she would not sign her hand to that or any thing of the kind." That at eleven o'clock at night, they forced Lady Strathmore into the carriage, while she cried "murder! murder! is there no body who will assist me?" upon which Lucas jumped up behind the carriage, and cried out, "yes, yes, my Lady, I will assist you."

Richard Wade, a postilion at Gretna-bridge, proved, that he drove Mr Bowes and Lady Strathmore in the chaise from thence to Mr Bowes's seat called Strickland-Castle; that when she got out of the chaise, she exclaimed that she was brought there by force, and hoped it would be made public; and that there were three men armed in a chaise behind. And,

Thomas Hopkins proved, that Bourne came to Cockfield in the county of Durham, and went to the house of Mr Hobson the surgeon, saying, that Mr Bowes had met with an accident by a fall from his horse, and had broke three of his ribs, dislocated his shoulder, bruised his head, and was at the point of death.

Robert Hobson the surgeon of Barney-Castle, proved, that on the 21st of October Bourne had desired him to go to Mr Bowes at the Castle; that on his going there, Bowes asked him if he could keep a secret, and then told him, that from the situation of his affairs it was necessary that he should be secreted, and to form a pretence for that purpose, he intended to fall from his horse, and that he, the witness, would be sent for, and that he must say he had broke his ribs, dislocated his neck, &c.—That this scheme was put in execution, and that he had attended; and after seeming to bleed Mr Bowes, he had put him into a chaise procured for the purpose, and sent him to Strickland-Castle; but that the next day, when he went to the castle, he heard that Mr Bowes had left the country in the middle of the night.

Ridgeway, the Tipstaff of the King's Bench, proved, that he arrived at Strickland-Castle about three o'clock on the 13th of November, with a Habeas Corpus, and demanded admittance, and the body of Lady Strathmore; but that both were refused, and that he put the Habeas Corpus under the door, and there proclaimed the purport of it—that Thomas Bowes put his head out of a window, but refused to hold any conversation with him.

Mr Farrer, Lady Strathmore's attorney, proved, that he arrived at the Castle about noon on the Wednesday; that the Castle was surrounded by a great multitude of people; that he was refused admittance; but upon threatening to break open the door under the authority he was armed with, Mr Thomas Bowes agreed to admit him alone: that the next day, 16th of November, he was admitted, and asked for Lady Strathmore; that he found her Ladyship had been forced from the Castle in the middle of the night of the 14th, and that Mr T. Bowes, on his making further inquiry, had said he would not answer interrogatories.

Christopher Smith proved, that on the 20th of November, he came up with

Mr Bowes and Lady Strathmore in a place called Sugbane-lane; that he requeſted of Bowes to ſurrender; that Bowes preſented a loaded piſtol, and ſwore that he would be the death of the firſt man who touched him; that he told Mr Bowes the country was alarmed, and that he preſented the piſtol at the whole company; that Lady Strathmore jumped from horſeback, and ran for protection to the firſt man who was near her; at which moment he, the witneſs, had levelled Mr Bowes to the ground with a cudgel he had in his hand.

Mr Bevan was then called, who proved, that he ſaw Lady Strathmore immediately after the reſcue, in a very deplorable condition; that her ancles were contracted and diſlocated, from being for a long time benumbed by the ſeverity of the weather, to which ſhe had been expoſed; that her life was in great danger; and that it was full a month before ſhe could walk.

Upon this evidence, Mr Erſkine, who, with Mr Chambre and Mr Fielding, was counſel for the defendants, endeavoured to ſeparate the defendants Mr Bourne and Mr Thomas Bowes from the reſt; and contended, with great eloquence, ability, and judgement, that although he could diſprove many of the facts, which had been actuated by motives of juſtice, honour, and diſcretion, yet as the law would not permit men to conſpire to accompliſh the moſt legal, praiſeworthy, or neceſſary ends, he would reſerve that evidence till upon a future occaſion it ſhould be produced to *the virtual acquittal* of Mr Bowes, in mitigation of his puniſhment. Mr Juſtice Buller then ſummed up the whole of the evidence, the length of which prevents us from detailing the able manner in which he left the law and facts to the jury, who, without any great heſitation, found all the defendants GUILTY.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION

For encouraging of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and puniſhing of Vice, Profaneneſs, and Immorality.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we cannot but obſerve, with inexpreſſible concern, the rapid progreſs of impiety and licenticuſneſs, and that deluge of profaneneſs, immorality, and every kind of vice, which, to the ſcandal of our holy religion, and to the evil example of our loving ſubjects, hath broken in upon this nation; we therefore, eſteeming it our indiſpenſable duty to exert the authority committed to us for the ſuppreſſion of theſe ſpreading evils, fearing leſt that they ſhould provoke God's wrath and indignation againſt us, and humbly acknowledging that we cannot expect the bleſſing and goodneſs of Almighty God, (by whom Kings reign, and on which we entirely rely) to make our reign happy and proſperous to ourſelf and our people, without a religious obſervance of God's holy laws, to the intent that religion, piety, and good manners may (according to our moſt hearty deſire) flouriſh and increaſe under our Adminiſtration and Government, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our royal proclamation, and do hereby declare our royal purpoſe and reſolution to diſcountenance and puniſh all manner of vice, profaneneſs, and immorality, in all perſons, of whatſoever degree or quality, within this our realm, and particularly in ſuch as are employed near our royal perſon; and that for the encouragement of religion and morality, we will, upon all occaſions, diſtinguiſh perſons of piety and virtue by marks of our royal favour. And we do expect and require that all perſons of honour, or in place of authority, will give good example by their own piety and virtue, and to their utmoſt contribute to the diſcountenancing perſons of diſſolute and debauched lives, that they being reduced by that means to ſhame and contempt for their looſe and evil actions and behaviour, may be thereby alſo enforced the ſooner to reform their ill habits and practices, and that the viſible diſpleaſure of good men towards them, may (as far as it is poſſible) ſupply what the laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent. And we do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving ſubjects, of what degree or quality ſoever, from playing on the Lord's Day at dice, cards, or any other game whatſoever, either in public or private houſes, or other place or places whatſoever; and we do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worſhip of God on the Lord's Day, on pain of our higheſt diſpleaſure, and of being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt rigour that may be, by law. And for the more effectual reforming all ſuch perſons who, by reaſon of their diſſolute lives and converſa-

tion,

tion, are a ſcandal to our kingdom, our further pleaſure is, and we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, and all other our Officers and Miniſters, both eccleſiaſtical and civil, and all other our ſubjects, to be very vigilant and ſtrict in the diſcovery, and the effectual proſecution and puniſhment of all perſons who ſhall be guilty of exceſſive drinking, blaſphemy, profane ſwearing and curſing, lewdneſs, profanation of the Lord's Day, or other diſſolute, immoral, or diſorderly practices; and that they take care alſo effectually to ſuppreſs all public gaming houſes, and other looſe and diſorderly houſes; and alſo all unlicenſed public ſhews, interludes, and places of entertainment, uſing the utmoſt caution in licenſing the ſame; alſo to ſuppreſs all looſe and licentious prints, books, and publications, diſperſing poiſon to the minds of the young and unwary, and to puniſh the publiſhers and venders thereof; and to put into execution the ſtatute made in the 29th year of the reign of the late King Charles II. intitled, "An act for the better obſervation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday;" and alſo an act of Parliament made in the 9th year of the reign of the late King William III. intitled, "An act for the more effectual ſuppreſſing of blaſphemy and profaneneſs;" and alſo an act paſſed in the 21ſt year of our reign, intitled, "An act for preventing certain abuſes and profanations on the Lord's Day, called Sunday," and all other laws now in force for the puniſhing and ſuppreſſing any of the vices aforeſaid; and alſo to ſuppreſs and prevent all gaming whatſoever in public or private houſes on the Lord's Day; and likewiſe that they take effectual care to prevent all perſons keeping taverns, chocolate-houſes, coffee-houſes, or other public-houſes whatſoever, from ſelling wine, chocolate, coffee, ale, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting gueſts to be or remain in ſuch their houſes, in time of divine ſervice on the Lord's Day, as they will anſwer it to Almighty God, and upon pain of our higheſt diſpleaſure. And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our Judges of Aſſize, and Juſtices of the Peace, to give ſtrict charge, at their reſpective aſſizes and ſeſſions, for the due proſecution and puniſhment of all perſons that ſhall preſume to offend in any of the crimes aforeſaid, and alſo of all perſons that, contrary to their duty, ſhall be remiſs or negligent in putting the ſaid laws in execution; and that they do, at their reſpective Aſſizes and Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, cauſe this our royal Proclamation to be publicly read in open Court immediately before the charge is given. And we do hereby further charge and command every Miniſter, in his reſpective pariſh church or chapel, to read, or cauſe to be read, this our Proclamation, at leaſt four times in every year, immediately after divine ſervice; and to incite and ſtir up their reſpective auditors to the practice of piety and virtue, and the avoiding of all immorality and profaneneſs. And to the end that all vice and debauchery may be prevented, and religion and virtue practiſed by all officers, private ſoldiers, mariners, and others, who are employed in our ſervice by ſea and land, we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our commanders and officers whatſoever, that they do take care to avoid all profaneneſs, debauchery, and other immoralities, and that, by their own good and virtuous lives and converſation, they do ſet good examples to all ſuch as are under their care and authority, and likewiſe take care of and inſpect the behaviour of all ſuch as are under them, and puniſh all thoſe who ſhall be guilty of any of the offences aforeſaid, as they will be anſwerable for the conſequences of their neglect herein.

Given at our Court at St James's, the 1ſt day of June 1787, in the 27th year of our Reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

The following is an account of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Muſical Performances in Weſtminſter Abbey, 1787.

RECEIPTS.

By ſale of 9811 tickets, at 1l. 1s. each	L. 10,301	11 0
His Majeſty's gracious donation - -	420	0 0
Taken at the Rehearſals	2725	16 0
By ſale of books -	295	6 0
	13,744	13 0
By ſavings in three years, from money kept in hand for contingent expences	300	0 0
	14,042	13 0

DISBURSEMENTS.

To the Band -	4141	14	6
To Mr Wyatt, for ſcaffolding	939	17	6
Printing bills, &c. -	244	3	6
Bill ſtickers - -	44	8	0
Advertiſing in morning and evening papers, -	300	17	6
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DISBURSEMENTS.

To the Band -	4141	14	6
To Mr Wyatt, for ſcaffolding	939	17	6
Printing bills, &c. -	244	3	6
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quality, they found that the officers were entitled to a certificate of a probable cauſe of ſeizure.

Friday, June 15. came on at Jedburgh, before the ſheriff of Roxburghſhire, three ſeveral proſecutions at the inſtance of the procurator-fiſcal.—One againſt Jean Rutherfurd, in Ancrum, for ſtealing blankets, and ſeveral articles of wearing apparel, from the houſes of Mrs Hogg merchant, and John Wright ſhoemaker, Melroſe; another againſt James Walker in Gattonſide, for a cruel maltreatment of his creditor, in the courſe of executing a poinding of Walker's effects; the laſt againſt Peter Johnſton, a ſtrolling chimney-ſweeper, for ſtealing or reſetting the theft of yarn and other ſmall articles, ſtolen from the houſes of David Ballantine and —— Black, in Hawick. All the culprits were convicted of the ſeveral crimes charged againſt them, and ſentenced to impriſonment and hard labour in the Roxburghſhire correction-houſe, lately erected at Jedburgh: Jean Rutherfurd for the ſpace of three months, James Walker for the ſpace of two months, and Peter Johnſton for the ſpace of three weeks.

James Watſon was tried before the High Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh, on Monday June 18. for ſheepſtealing. The jury returned their verdict next day, unanimouſly finding him guilty; upon which he was ſentenced to be executed at Edinburgh on Wedneſday July 25.

After judgement was pronounced againſt Watſon, the Lord Juſtice-Clerk produced a letter from Lord Sidney, ſignifying his Majeſty's pleaſure, that the reſpite granted to William Haugh priſoner in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, of a ſentence of their Lordſhips, dated Feb. 7. 1786, adjudging him to be hanged for houſe-breaking and theft, upon the 22d day of March then next, ſhould ceaſe; and that, on account of his atrocious conduct, the ſentence paſſed upon him the ſaid William Haugh, (which by letter to the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh ſtood reſpited till his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known), ſhould be put into immediate execution. The Court granted warrant to and ordained the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, to put in execution the ſentence of death pronounced upon the ſaid William Haugh in all points, and that upon Wedneſday July 4.

On Monday, June 25. the univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon the following gentlemen, after they had paſſed the uſual private and public trials:

From Virginia.

Mr Robert Walker, *De Cynanche Maligna.*

From Maryland.

Mr Daniel Moores, *De Febre Remittente Marilandica.*

Of Great Britain.

Mr Thomas Gill, *De Retroverſione Uteri.*
Mr Thomas Renwick, *De Typho.*
Mr Campbell Betham, *De Diarrhœa.*
Mr Francis Duncan, *De Inſania.*
Mr Charles Ker, *De Pneumonia.*
Mr And. Carrick, *De Aſthmate Periodico.*
Mr Charles Stewart, *De Apoplexia.*
Mr John Auſlie, *De Corporum Humanorum Temperamentis.*
Mr Thomas Smith, *De Medicina Sectæ Methodicæ Veteris.*

From Ireland.

Mr William Lecky, *De Morbis ex Gravitate Pendentibus.*
Mr Alexander Jackſon, *De Febre Puerperarum.*
Mr John Craven, *De Secretione Uterina.*
Mr John Simpſon, *De Leucorrhœa.*
Mr John Watſon Sproule, *De Rachitide.*
Mr James M'Ilwaine, *De Rabie Canina.*

MARRIAGES.

June 5. At Haddington, Edward Place, Eſq; to Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.

9. At Breda, Mr George Moir merchant in Aberdeen, to Miſs Jane Innes, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Innes, Eſq; of Breda.

15. At Edinburgh, John Rutherford, Eſq; of Edgerſton, to Miſs Leſlie, only daughter of the Hon. Maj-Gen. Leſlie.

20. At London, by a ſpecial licence, Lord Mulgrave, to Miſs Cholmley, daughter of Nathaniel Cholmley, Eſq; of Howſham, Yorkſhire.

24. At Glaſgow, Alexander Nairne of Drumkilbo, Eſq; to Miſs Margaret Anne Yeaman, daughter of the late James Yeaman of Auchinleck.

BIRTHS.

Franckfort, May 27. The 14th of this month the reigning Counteſs of Erbach was brought to bed of a ſon, who is baptiſed by the name of Albert Auguſtus.

31. At Upleatham, in Yorkſhire, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Lady of Sir Thomas Dundas, of a daughter.

June 3. At Shaw-park, near Alloa, Mrs Riddell of Ardnamurchan, of a ſon.

5. At Hatton houſe, the Lady of the Hon. the Maſter of Arbuthnott, of a ſon.

11. At

11. At Auchinleck, Mrs Read Yeaman of Auchinleck, of a ſon and heir.

20. At Allanbank houſe, Mrs Stuart of Allanbank, of a daughter.

23. At London, the Ducheſs of Northumberland, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

May 12. At the manſe of Slamanan, the Rev. Mr John Knox, miniſter of that pariſh.

24. At Leith, Mr George Steele.

30. At the North Ferry, on his way from Bath, Vice-Admiral Robert Duff.

31. At Leith, Mrs Margaret Allan, ſpouſe of Mr Alexander Comb ſhipmaſter.

Lately, at Roſſgull, county of Donegall, in Ireland, Fanny Macbride. After a night's dancing, ſhe fell into a kind of trance or lethargy, in which ſhe continued for ten days; on the eleventh ſhe awakened as it were from a long ſleep, yawned two or three times, rubbed her hands, and then expired.

June 1. At Edinburgh, Lady Jane Home, ſiſter to the late Earl of Home.

1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Carmichael, relict of the deceaſed John Gibſon, Eſq; of Durie.

1. Mrs Mary Lumſdaine, ſpouſe to Major John Melvill of Cairney.

1. At Aberdeen, Miſs Clementina Bannerman.

1. Near Baldoyle, Ireland, in the 107th year of his age, Jonas Warren. He was ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt fiſherman in this kingdom, being 95 years in the practice of obtaining bread from the ocean, and during that time had but two fits of ſickneſs. His appetite was ſo keen, that within a few weeks of his death, he ate near three pounds of ſolids, and drank three pots of ale, at a meal.

2. At Ayr, in the 81ſt year of his age, the Rev. Mr Hugh Hamilton, miniſter of the goſpel at Girvan.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Chriſtian Mitchelſon, wife of Mr James Dalglieſh merchant in that city.

4. At Culroſs, Mr Thomas Bruce, late depute-clerk of Seſſion.

5. At manſe of Boyndie, Dr John Milne, phyſician in Banff.

5. At Glaſgow, Mrs Eliſabeth Gow, relict of William Crawford, Eſq; of Poſſil, merchant in that city.

6. At Edinburgh, Charles Whiteford, Eſq; third ſon of Sir John Whiteford of Whiteford, Bt.

7. At Aſhgrove, Miſs Lydia Vere, daughter of the late John Weir Vere, Eſq; of Dominica.

9. At Stoney Bank, Mrs Gordon of Techmurie.

9. At Deptford, in the 103d year of his age, Capt. Archibald Mathers, upwards of 60 years concerned in the Weſt-India trade, and which he left off only at the commencement of the American troubles.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Scrymgeour, widow of Mr Henry Scrymgeour, writer to the ſignet.

11. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr John Proudfoot, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation at Leith.

11. At London, Capt. Ralph Dundas, of the royal navy.

13 At Fort-William, John Gray, Eſq;

14. At Pitfirren houſe, Miſs Amelia Halket, daughter of Sir John Halket, Bt.

15. At Briſtol, Miſs Finlay of Drummore.

15. George Scott, Eſq; of Paddington and his lady, who went to bed the preceding evening apparently in good health. They were married only a few weeks ago at Bath.

16. At Verſailles, Madame Sophie, ſecond daughter to the King. She was born the 9th of July laſt year.

18. At Edinburgh, William Wilſon, Eſq; of Howden, writer to the ſignet.

18. At the Gorbals of Glaſgow, in the 108th year of his age, Duncan Graham, a native of Kilmartin, Argyleſhire. He retained his ſenſes to the laſt.

19. At Haddington, in the 65th year of his age, the Rev. Mr John Brown, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation there, and for twenty years Profeſſor of Divinity under the Aſſociate Synod.

19. At Heckmond wike, near Stamford, Mary Blackborough, a poor woman, aged 101.

20. At London, Mr Abel, the celebrated compoſer, whoſe great muſical ability was an honour to the age in which he lived. His overtures, quartetts, and other works, will be long held in high eſtimation. Among thoſe who are capable of diſcerning the inſpiration of genius, the ſubjects of his movements, and the elegant combinations of his harmony, muſt ever be attended with admiration. His inſtrumental performance was diſtinguiſhed for its elegance and fine feeling, and his powers on the *Viol de Gambo* were particularly great. Among his patrons, their Majeſties take the lead; and among his friends, Mr Gainſborough, to whom his attachment was unexampled, and who merited all his confidence and eſteem. His laſt public performance was about a month ſince, for Mrs Billington, at the Hanover Square Rooms.

20. At Boulogne, in France, the Hon. Mrs Magnus, eldeſt daughter of Lord Newark.

20. At Moorhall, Miſs Iſabella Flint, daughter of Dr James Flint, Profeſſor of Medicine in the univerſity of St Andrew's.

21. At Dyſart, in an advanced age, Mrs Eliſabeth Anderſon, relict of the deceaſed Mr Thomas Boſton, late miniſter at Jedburgh.

24. At

24. At Chelsea, Major George Henderson, late of the 13th foot.

25. At Knightsbridge, Mr Gambier, brother to the Admiral. He resided in the East Indies upwards of 30 years in the Company's service. He has left the Admiral 100,000l. in the Stocks.

Lately in the south of France, Lord Montague, son of Lord Beaulieu.

Lately, at Aberdeen, in an advanced age, Mr Strachan merchant, and formerly one of the bailies of that city.

Lately, at Glasgow, a journeyman mason, who had, from his own personal labour, and parsimonious living, amassed about 2000l. He died a bachelor, at the age of 60 years.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

June 5. to present the Rev. Donald Maclean to the church and parish of the Small Isles in the presbytery of Skye, void by the death of the Rev. Malcolm Macleatket. And to approve of the appointment of the Rev. James Leslie to be assistant and successor to the Rev. Alexander Leslie, as minister of Fordoun, in the presbytery of Mearns, and county of Kincardine.

June 23. to grant to Lord Carteret, and to Lord Walsingham, the office of Postmaster-General.

War-office, June 2.

3d foot-guards: Lt-Col. Henry Pigot, Adjutant-General to the army in Ireland, to be Captain of a Company, vice William Faucett.

War-office, June 9.

42 foot: Maj.-Gen. Sir Hector Munro, K. B. to be Colonel, vice Lord John Murray.

War-office, June 23.

32d foot: Brev.-Maj. Edward Edwards, to be Major, vice Edmund Strachan.

Major Harry Burrard, of 14th foot, to be Governor of Calshot castle, vice Sir Harry Burrard.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland.

5th dragoons: Lt-Gen. Robert Cuningham, to be Colonel, vice Sir Joseph Yorke, K. B. promoted. Dated April 4.

58th foot: Maj.-Gen. George Scott, to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. Baugh, promoted. Dated April 18.

William Faucett, Esq; from the 3d foot-guards, to be Adjutant-General in Ireland, vice Pigot, exchanged. Dated May 31.

Office of Ordnance, June 1.

Corps of royal engineers: First Lieut. John Chilcott, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Campbell Skinner, deceased. Second Lieut. Peter Couture, to be First Lieutenant, vice John Chilcott, promoted.

From other papers.

Mr James Beatson, preacher, is ordained minister of Kingsbarns, in the presbytery of St Andrew's, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr William Vilant.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, July 6.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	20s. 6d	19s. 6d.	19s. 0d.
Bear,	19s. 0d.	18 6d	17s. 9d.
Oats,	17s. 0d	15s. 6d	14s. 0d.
Pease,	18s. 0d	17s. 0d.	

Edinburgh, June 26. 1787. Oat-meal, 1s. 2f. Bear-meal, 9d. Pease-meal, 9d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for June.

Burial places	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yester's,	22	27	49
West-kirk, -	12	20	32
Canongate, -	11	12	23
Calton, - -	12	10	22
Total,	57	69	126

Age.	N°
Under	2 45
Between 2 &	5 12
5 &	10 4
10 &	20 7
20 &	30 13
30 &	40 7
40 &	50 7
50 &	60 11
60 &	70 8
70 &	80 10
80 &	90 2
	126
Decreased	4

Diseases, &c.	N°
Aged — —	14
Bowelhive — —	8
Childbed — —	1
Chincough — —	8
Consumption —	42
Draughts — —	1
Dropsy — —	2
Fever — —	17
Gravel — —	2
Headach — —	1
Iliac passion —	1
Pains — —	1
Smallpox — —	8
Stillborn — —	4
Suddenly —	2
Swelling — —	1
Teething —	11
Water in head —	2

PRICES OF STOCKS, June 18.

New 4 per cent. 1777, 92½ a ¼
3 per cent. red. 73¼ a 72⅞.
3 per cent. cons. shut, 74½ a 73¼ a ½ for the opening.
Ann. 1778, 13¼ a 5-16ths.
3 per cent. India Ann. 68.
India Bonds, 60s.
Lottery Tickets, 15l. 18s. 6d. a 19s.

June 29.

New 4 per cent 1777, 93⅝ a 93.
3 per cent. red. 73⅝ a ⅞ a ⅝
3 per cent. cons. shut, 74¼ a ½ a ¼.
India Bonds, 64s. prem.
Lottery Tickets, 15l. 17s. 6d. a 18s.